

THE SAIER CATALOG OF

**RARE AND POPULAR FLOWER SEEDS
VEGETABLE AND GRASS SEEDS**

GARDEN BULBS - ALL KINDS

OVER 4,000
SPECIES & VARIETIES

GARDENER'S SUPPLIES

PIONEER SEED COMPANY**DIMONDALE, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.**

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In The Mail

We haven't noticed the severe cold weather so much the last few weeks due mainly to so many nice letters we get in the mail. Each mail brings letters about the new catalog form, and we surely are pleased to know so many of our customers are pleased, too.

For instance, William Culbertson of Briarcliff Arboretum in Cincinnati says, "I was very pleased to get the little paper and I shall look forward to getting it again," and he surely will. It would be nice if he would tell us about some of his special favorites in the Briarcliff Arboretum. And then Mrs. E. A. Boyrie of Clackamas, Ore., asks, "re: *Lewisia rediviva*, one of the four best rock garden plants; what are the other three?" Well, maybe we stuck our head out too far on that remark, Mrs. Boyrie, any way the other three gives one plenty of room for selection. What would be your selection? We will have Dr. Worth tell us what his selections are.

Then Andrew Duchay of Chicago writes "Many thanks for your catalog. It is different and I like it", and we are pleased, too, but when R. B. Freeman of Western Springs, Ill., says, "In fact, your catalog is so interesting I would almost subscribe for it", and written on his order, we are encouraged. Well, this issue is of considerable improvement over the February issue. We have made many corrections, mostly in typographical errors, and especially that large type on prices in the flowers. That was awful, but could not be corrected in time. We still are handicapped as to illustrations but these will come very soon.

Ralph Bennett of Arlington, Va., of the American Penstemon Society, corrects the pronunciation of Penstemons. We knew better but it got by some how. The accent is on the first syllable, PEN-stee-mon; the February issue had it the old pronunciation. By the way, the dues for the Penstemon Society are \$1.00 instead of \$1.50.

Many orders are coming in on which there are items either on the way or still not shipped to us. A few orders have therefore been delayed due to this cause, but all will be mailed very shortly.

Pansy Strains

Pansies with fascinating markings and lacings together with bizarre colorings such as the Bug-not, Odier and Cassier strain, were at a time admired by amateurs in Europe and highly in vogue there; the park boards of the large towns profited by the clear bright colors of the early or winter flowering strain to give their ornamental plantings a gay note as a compensation for the dull aspect of industry and the large horticultural exhibitions of which every country had its yearly show. Magnificent carpets of huge dimensions were laid out by means of thrilling color contrasts in climates with a long cool spring.

The garden architects, as these landscapers were also called, had on their palette the brilliant

(Turn to PANSIES Page 16)



Kodiak, Alaska Garden Club 1947 Flower Show

Kodiak, Alaska

During the past month I have read of a wedding party from Kodiak being ship wrecked and in the icy waters and then of the wreck of a steamer on Kodiak Island, and with the sub-zero weather we are having in Michigan, one wonders what the climate is in Alaska. Well, I am afraid it is not all as bad as we picture it and I hope that none of our customers on Kodiak Island were involved in any of the wrecks we have just mentioned; similar accidents happen here too.

All this reminds me of an interesting letter we had this summer from Mrs. Wheeldon at Kodiak. She writes the following on June 26th: "I will try and give you some idea of what can be grown here, our seasons are short and most all annuals must be started indoors. Some years like this year, we do not get our vegetable seed in the ground till the middle of June. Lettuce, radish, carrots and ruta bagas can be sown outdoors. Cabbage, cauliflower, brussel sprouts must be started indoors, but all of these grow very large in our short season. Peas can be planted the first of May and I have seen them 8 feet high with 9 peas to the pod. Perennials grow very well but we cannot grow any vines and there are no wild vines. Roses are very difficult to grow, not because they freeze but sometimes we have very early hot spells and then it will freeze again and we lose a lot of our woody plants."

Nasturtiums, African Daisies, Nemophila, Scarlet Flax, California Poppy and Bachelor Buttons can be planted early and they grow profusely. Delphiniums grow to be over 6 feet high and I had some dark double purple ones last year that were larger than any that I ever saw in the States. Calandula, Marigolds, Zinnia, Astor and Cosmos must be started indoors. Tulips will grow for a few years with out taking them up but Daffodils and Narcissus will stand the winters. I have grown Glads that the flowers measured 7 inches across. Dahlias are good but Iris will only grow one season. We have a wild Iris that is dark purple and grows everywhere and so does the Blue Lupine. Pansies will last two years and then has to be started new again.

I am sending some pictures of our garden and flower show of last year. We do not have enough in bloom to have a spring show. Note the strawberries and potatoes grown here. The large Ruta Baga weighed 14 lbs. and measured 32 inches around."

NOTE: Now that was a very interesting letter. They have about 13 members in their Garden Club and we might also mention that you will find the Iris and Blue Lupine, Mrs. Wheeldon mentions,

listed in our Flower Seed list. There is also an Arctic Cotton that grows wild on Kodiak Island, that is very pretty. I have some she sent me and they remain the same all winter, so far. I feel sure some good use could be made of these and if any of our customers are interested in them, maybe we can supply them with some next summer.

H. E. Saier

Flower Seeds

The following seeds have been shipped us, but notice arrived too late for detailed listing in the regular list. If interested in any of these, drop us a card for prices, etc., otherwise you will find them listed in our next issue, next month. This list includes many rare species and all rather scarce.

BEGONIA laciniata.
—lutea.
—gigantea.
—Catheartii.
—picta.
—bhotan, sp. Andersoni.
—Josephii.
PRIMULA smithiana.
—Sikkimensis.
—floribunda.
—elewesiana elongata.
—obliqua.
—vaginata.
—japonica.
—kingii.
—roylei.
—capitata.
—reticulata.
LILIUM giganteum
—nepalense.
ARISAEMA speciosissima.
—griffithii.
ANEMONE rivularis.
—demissa.
ANAPHALIS nubigena.
ASTER sikkimensis.
—himalaicus.
ANEMONE japonica.
—tetrasepala.
—vitifolia.
—biflora.
CRAWFURDIA speciosa.
—affinis.
ANDROSACE hookeri.
DICENTRA thalictrifolia.
CALCEOLARIA mexicana.
CLERODENDRON squamatum.
ACONITUM palmatum.
ALLIUM atropurpurea.
ASTILBE rivularis.
IRIS clarki.
—kaempferi.
INDIGOFERA dosua.
IMPATIENS balsamina.
JASMINUM humile.
MECONOPSIS cathartii.
—nepalensis.
—simplicifolia.
—wallichii.
IMPATIENS arguta.
—urticifolia.
—nepalensis.
NOTE: Some of the above items will be already listed in regular list in this issue.

Ordering—Important

First be sure to print your name and address. We get hundreds of letters every week of which it is impossible to make out properly.

Remit in checks, money orders or, at your risk, in cash. We did not have a single cash remittance lost last year, but it could happen. Orders amounting to 25c you can remit in 1c stamps; 25c - 50c in 3c stamps; 50c - 95c in 5c or 10c stamps, but over this amount do not send stamps, please. Michigan customers please add their 3% sales tax. Don't forget.

Orders for seeds, bulbs, plants, etc., are not mailed in one package. Seeds usually go out by return mail and are not acknowledged, but if there is any delay in shipping you will receive an acknowledgement.

On Flower Seeds there is a key-number just before the price. To save you a lot of writing just use the symbol. It is short and easy.

Raising Rare Rock Plants From Seed

C. R. WORTH

Many otherwise excellent gardeners are filled with alarm at the thought of raising any but the easiest plants from seed, yet there is no more exciting pastime for the enthusiast. From seed one may procure choice kinds that are rarely if ever offered by nurseries, and the commoner sorts in greater quantity than can be purchased by any but the most ample pocketbook. True, there will be some failures, and some plants will not measure up to standard in quality, but there is always the chance of obtaining a superior form, while the thrill of watching a rare species develop from tiny seed leaves to a prosperous specimen in full bloom is something to make one forget the cares of these troubled times.

Raising plants from seed is not nearly as difficult as is generally supposed. A little care, and some patience, are needed with most kinds, but by following a few simple rules surprising results can be obtained by even the inexperienced.

Many kinds can be sown in open-ground beds with success, especially large seeds, and those of quick-germinating and rapid-growing varieties, such as many of the common border perennials, but fine seeds and tiny seedlings are likely to be washed away by a heavy rain. A frame which can be covered with glass in inclement weather is a great improvement on the open bed. In using either of these methods, germination is greatly improved and hastened by covering the bed with a layer of burlap, which must be removed as soon as the first seedlings appear. Shading the young plants with a lath frame, or a sheet of muslin several inches above the ground, will prevent many losses.

For expensive and hard-to-get seeds of choice and rare plants, sowing in pots is much to be preferred. The method described here has been used with success for a number of years, and has brought to maturity many of the more difficult Primulas, as well as such tricky things as Gentians, Androsaces, Cyananthus, and hundreds of other rock garden treasures.

My own sowings have always been made in clay pots, but tin cans are quite as satisfactory, involve no expense, and will not crack in freezing weather. If cans are used a number of holes should be punched in the bottom with a nail to insure ample drainage. In the bottom of the pot an inch or so of gravel or stone chips, such as those used for surfacing roads, is placed for drainage; traditionally this should be covered with a layer of sphagnum moss, but I long ago abandoned this as quite unnecessary. The pot is then filled within half an inch of the top with fairly DRY soil mixture, and is shaken gently to level the surface. The seed is scattered thinly on top, covered with the same soil mixture (to which a little more sand may well be added); fine seeds need only the slightest dusting of soil over them, and covering to a depth equal to the size of the seeds is ample in any case. Now the soil in the sown pot is tamped down firmly with a small block or the base of another pot. Labelling is necessary, and after many experiments I find that this is best done by writing the name and source of the seed on a small strip cut from one of the various metal labels now on the market. The label may for convenience be submerged completely in the soil and will remain legible for at least two years. Next the pot is set in a tub containing enough water to come just below the rim of the pot, and when the water has seeped through to moisten the top of the soil thoroughly, the pot is removed and set in a shaded place, covered with black building paper until germination takes place. I use the concrete floor of a shed; a cold frame or corner of a garage would be equally satisfactory.

All this sounds like a lot of work, but with a little experience, and by preparing a number of pots at a time, it is a simple matter to sow at least 150 pots in one morning—more than most gardeners are likely to attempt in a season.

But what of the soil mixture? There are as many recipes as gardeners. I use a base mixture of equal parts of sharp coarse sand or fine gravel, leafmold or peat, and sterilized loam. This serves for almost all kinds of plants; a few such as primulas will welcome a little more leafmold, others perhaps will like a half-part of fine stone chips or finely crushed clay flowerpots, though I am not yet convinced that the additional "roughage" is necessary for any plant. To sterilize the loam I bake it in an oven for the time needed to roast a medium-sized potato. The soil mixture can also be sterilized by pouring boiling water over the pots (before sowing of course), after which they are set in a sunny windy place until at least the top inch of soil is quite dry. I find this method rather tricky however, for if too much water is used, the soil may pack into a sticky mass quite useless for seed-sowing. Sterilization is perhaps not really necessary, but in my weed-laden soil, if a seedling appears in a sterilized pot, I know that it is not merely a weed.

(Turn to ROCK PLANTS Pg. 15)

ABIES (AY-bi-eez)

—webbiana. **ABES-1. Pkt. 30c**
The needles are 1-2½ inches long, flat and silvery on the lower side, cones cylindrical, 6 inches long; a Himalayan tree from India.

ACANTHUS (ah-KAN-thus)

(Bear's Breech). Perennial plants or thistle-like small shrubs native of the Old World. About 3 ft. tall with leaves 12-25 inches long and 6-10 inches wide; flowers whitish, rose or semi-hardy and do best in light, well drained soil and full sun. They are best in background plantings. In the N. they require good winter protection. Seed sown in late April will flower in August.

—mollis, var. latifolia. **ACK-1. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. 40c**
A hardier variety with pretty foliage and rose flowers, 2-3 ft., HHP.

ACHILLEA (ak-i-LEE-ah)

(Milfoil or Yarrow). Hardy herbaceous perennials easily grown in any good soil and sunny location, flowering from June to Aug. or later. Flowers in clusters of small heads, white and yellow very good as cut flowers. Seed planted indoors in March or early April and set out doors early in May, have good chance to flower first season. Seed also can be started out doors in May or June, setting out in garden in Sept. or Oct. for next year's flowers. Set plants 1 ft. apart; heights 1½-3 ft. Bone meal around plants in spring is good.

—ageratum. **ACH-1. Pkt. 15c**
(Sweet Yarrow). Bears yellow flowers, pleasantly scented; plants compact. HP, 18 in. high.

—filipendula. **ACH-2. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. 50c**
Sulphur-yellow colored flowers, plants, HP, 2 ft.

—platicodon fl. pl. The Pearl. **ACH-3. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. \$1.25**
(Sneezewort). A pretty double white flowered variety, 2 ft. high and very much grown both for the border and cut flowers, HP.

ACONITUM (AK-oh-nyt-um)

Herbaceous perennials, common name Monkshood. A. napellus is the poisonous species grown for the drug aconite. Seeds germinate slowly and usually are sown out doors in May or June in partial shade, or they can be started indoors in March or April. Plants do best if not transplanted. Thin to 18 in. apart when well started. Transplanting should be done in Sept. Bone meal is good fertilizer.

—palmatum. **ACD-1. Pkt. 20c**
Blue flowers 2½ in. across, found in Himalayan pastures up to 15,000 ft., HP.

ACROCLINUM

(ak-roh-KLIN-i-um)

(Correct botanical name, Helipium—(hee-LIP-ter-um)—roseum). An annual grown mainly for its dried flowers, it being one of the best "everlasting". For drying, cut flowers before fully open; they retain their color for years. Flowers daisy-like, 2-in.-3-in. across, double and semi double, petals of silky appearance, plant about 1-2½ ft. tall. It is one of the daintiest of the annual group. Seeds generally sown outdoors where plants are to grow, or they can be started indoors where early flowers are wanted; space plants 6-in.-12-in. apart.

—Sensation Giants. **ACR-1. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 85c**
This strain has flowers fully half again as large as the old type, medium rose to light pink, making beautiful cut flowers and ideal everlasting.

ADONIS (ah-DOH-nis)

The annuals are hardy, growing well in shaded locations or under trees. Foliage, dark green, finely cut, terminal flowers solitary crimson or scarlet with a dark colored base, May-June. The perennial also desirable as a border plant; yellow flowers in May or June. About 1-ft. tall. Sow seeds of annuals outdoors in late April or a month earlier indoors; the perennial sorts may be sown in spring or fall.

—autumnalis. **ADON-1. Pkt. 15c**
(Autumn or Ploas Adonis). Hardy annual, small crimson flowers with dark centers, May thru July.

—aestivalis. **ADON-2. Pkt. 15c**
(Summer Adonis). Hardy annual with scarlet flowers, June-Aug.

AESCHYNANTHUS

(Trichosporum). Very showy shrubs or vines for indoor culture having inflated tubular flowers. Best grown in shallow pans in sun; equal parts osmundia fiber and sphagnum, with charcoal are recommended for soil.

—lobbianus. **AES-1. Pkt. 25c**
Trailing vine with nearly entire leaves and large downy scarlet corolla. High Himalayan alpine flower for rock garden.

AGERATUM (a-ger-AY-tum)

A most popular half hardy annual especially used for borders, edging and bedding. It also makes an easily grown indoor plant. All are free flowering, the plants covered with flowers from early summer till frost, easily grown in any good soil. Seeds are usually started indoors 4-6 weeks before time to set out—after frost danger. Strains offered are especially selected for uniform growth. In the fall, pot up a few of the smallest plants, cutting them back, and grow on indoors for winter plants. The taller varieties, about 10-12 in. tall, make good cut flowers. The dwarf sorts make ideal rockery plants. When seed is sown outdoors in May, plants flower in August. Rain does not damage the flowers.

—lasseauxi. **AGER-1. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c**
Delightful rosy mauve; fine cut flower, 20 inches.

A. MEXICANUM:

Also listed as A. houstonianum. This species includes all the popular varieties of Ageratum as follows:

—Blue Ball. **AGER-2. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 40c**

A deep blue, ball-shaped plants very compact and extra choice, 9-in.

—Blue Bedder. **AGER-3. Pkt. 20c; 1/16 oz. 40c**

A deep lavender-blue on compact 4-in. plants; very pretty.

—Blue Cap. **AGER-4. Pkt. 20c; 1/16 oz. 40c**

Rich blue in close heads, dome-shaped plants, fine for rockery or edging, 8-in.

—Blue Star. **AGER-5. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 55c**

A splendid deep blue variety from Holland, fine for edging or bedding, 6-in.

—Fairy Pink. **AGER-6. Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 55c**

Softest salmon rose-pink, an unusual color in ageratums, very pretty for bedding, edging or rockery and also excellent pot plants or window boxes, 6-in.

—Midget Blue. **AGER-7. Pkt. 20c; 1/16 oz. 50c**

Rich blue in a low extra compact uniform plant for edging or bedding, 2-3 in. tall.

—Purple Perfection. **AGER-8. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 40c**

Deepest blue, plants especially good for bedding and boxes where a 9-in. plant is needed; very free flowering.

—Silver Star. **AGER-9. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 70c**

A pretty dwarf whitest flowered type especially suited for edging, 6-in.

—Swanley Blue. **AGER-10. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 40c**

Thickly bunched semi-dwarf plants in a pretty shade of azure-blue, 7-in. tall.

—White Queen. **AGER-11. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 40c**

Pure white flowers on 8-in. plants especially suited for a white ageratum in bedding, cut flowers, edging, etc.

—White Beauty. **AGER-12. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 60c**

An extra large flowered and the best white in ageratums, plants 7-in. tall.

—Zuriblan. **AGER-13. Pkt. 15c**
A beautiful dwarf plant novelty from Switzerland that is claimed to be extra good.

NOTE: Perennial ageratums, so called, see Eupatorium and Leonas.

AGROSTIS (ah-GROS-tis)

A group of tufted annual and perennial grasses including some lawn grasses but ornamental grasses as listed here. Known also as Bent Grass.

—nebulosa. **AGER-1. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 80c**

(Cloud Grass). Hardy annual ornamental grass, fine for edging the flower border; dwarf and neat. Plant indoors early transplanting to beds as wanted, 12-15 in. Especially valued as filled in bouquets of flowers.

ALLIUM (AL-i-um)

A genus of bulbous flowering plants of the Lily family of which the flowering onion is especially listed here. Most are hardy perennials having flat or tubular leaves, similar, but smaller, to those of the onion. The flowers form at the end of the stems in spherical clusters or slender spikes, in many colors and shades. They do best in rich loamy soil and easily grown from seeds which can be planted any time up to August. Space plants 1 ft. or more apart.

—atropurpureum. **ALUM-2. Pkt. 20c**
Flowering stems narrow but hollow, densely flowered, heads about 1-in. across, color blood red; from Himalayas. Clusters of nodding pink flowers, very pretty, 1½ ft.

—cernuum. **ALUM-2. Pkt. 20c**

Lavender to white flowers, 1-ft. tall, May.

—karataviense. **ALUM-1. Pkt. 20c**

Lilac-blue flowers in July, 1 ft.

—Allium Blend. **ALUM-4. Pkt. 15c**

Contains many species and varieties and of great value to those wishing to grow many types and colors for display or crossing.

NOTE: We should be able to add to the above list, 10-15 more species, but seed delivery was not sure at time of printing.

ALONSOA (al-on-SOH-ah)

(Mask-Flower). Plants mostly from tropical America and grown in the N. as tender and half-hardy annuals, also as indoor plants. Foliage dark green and bearing an abundance of 2-lipped scarlet or orange flowers, turned upside down. Sow seeds indoors in spring and set out after frost danger is passed; for growing indoors winter sow seeds outdoors in summer and transfer indoors early in the fall; when thus moved they become shrubby and bloom a long time.

—warscewiczii compacta. **ALON-1. Pkt. 20c**

Very showy, bright scarlet flowers, a perennial if grown under glass. A bushy type, 1-2 ft.

ALYSSUM (ah-LIS-um)

(Madwort). They come in hardy annuals and perennials and are exceptionally suited for edging and the rockery in sunny positions. They are all easily grown from seed, the annuals being planted early in the spring or started a month earlier indoors and grown cool. The perennials are planted at any time so that the seedlings can become well rooted before freezing weather. Foliage generally grayish, flowers white or yellow, height not over 1 ft. The perennial sorts bloom very early and they make a brilliant display with their yellow flowers. Both types can also be lifted in the fall and taken indoors for winter flowering.

A. MARITIMUM:

Under this heading are listed the popular varieties of Sweet Alyssum, all hardy annuals, known botanically as Lobelia (loh-beu-LAY-ri-ah) maritima, as follows:

—Carpet of Snow. **ALYS-1. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 90c**

Each plant is a flat compact mass of pure snow white flowers and are ideal for low bedding and edging; this is a superior strain, 3-in. tall.

—Snow Cloth. **ALYS-2. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 40c**

A flat compact variety of pure white flowers that give the appearance of a white carpet, 3-in. tall. Space plants about 5-in. apart.

—Little Gem. **ALYS-3. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c**

White flowers, plants 5-6 in. tall and best for tall bedding, boxes or baskets as growth is upright and more open than the compact strains.

—Lilac Queen. **ALYS-4. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c**

A special compact deep lilac colored strain, 6-in. tall; very pretty.

—Lilac Queen, W-F Strain. **ALYS-5. Pkt. 15c**

—Violet Queen. **ALYS-6. Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 60c**

The most uniformly deep violet colored strain obtainable; plants compact, fragrant, 6-in. tall.

—Sweet Maritimum. **ALYS-7. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c**

Very fragrant, for which it is especially planted flowers pure white, growth spreading, 12-in.; make sweet plants in boxes or baskets.

—Mixed. **ALYS-11. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c**

Made up of all kinds, low, tall, perennial, etc. Ideal mixture for small children to grow.

—A. Saxatile, Gold Dust. **ALYS-8. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 35c**

Bright golden yellow, blooming so profusely in the early spring as to cover the plants, 12-in. tall, compact habit.

—Silver Queen. **ALYS-9. Pkt. 20c**

Color primrose, an unique color in Alyssum; splendid in the rock garden, 12-in. tall.

—compactum. **ALYS-12. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 35c**

ROCK GARDEN PERENNIAL RARE SPECIES MIXED

ALYS-10. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. \$1.50
A beautiful collection of many different shades of yellow on compact plants with foliage from light greenish gray to deep green. An excellent blend for the rock garden or for a hardy Alyssum planting. This is an exceptionally high grade collection and not to be confused with regular mixtures.

AMARANTHUS

(am-ah-RAN-thus)

(Amaranth). The plants grown for garden decorations are valued for their colorful foliage and in some species, for their showy, tassel-like heads. Made up of many red or brownish flowers. The poorer the soil the more brilliant the foliage, in fact rich soil will produce disappointing plants. Start seed out doors in May or June, and thin plants to 18-24 in. apart. They require a sunny place.

—abyssinicus. **AMAR-1. Pkt. 10c**

Very pretty in groups, 5 ft.

—caudatus. **AMAR-2. Pkt. 10c**

(Love-Lies-Bleeding). Has long slender, drooping dark red flower tassels formed in bunches and shown in group plantings, 3-5 ft.

—caudatus viridis. **AMAR-3. Pkt. 15c**

A yellow flowered variety, height 3 ft.

—cruentus. **AMAR-4. Pkt. 10c**

(Prince's Feather). Red flowers, 3-ft. tall.

—paniculata, Oeschberg. **AMAR-5. Pkt. 15c**

Erect, dark red flowers, a new sort that should be very good.

—tricolor splendens. **AMAR-6. Pkt. 10c**

(Joseph's Coat). Rich scarlet-crimson foliage prettily variegated yellow and bronze-green; striking in the border, erect, 3-ft.

—Molten Fire. **AMAR-7. Pkt. 15c**

Deep maroon foliage, each branch being tipped a fiery crimson, poinsettia-like, 4-ft.

—Mixed Kinds. **AMAR-8X. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c**

Contains all the above sorts with others as received. They should make a good showing in a waste place, that is high, dry and of good soil, such as rubbish dumps, etc.

AMBERBOA (am-bur-BOH-ah)

Annual plants with jaggedly cut or divided leaves and flower heads in purple, blue or pink. They resemble Bachelor Buttons. Very easily grown from seed which should be sown where plants are to flower, HHA. Natives of Spain and Morocco.

AMMOBIUM (a-MOH-bi-um)

These are annual Australian plants grown as everlastings. They prefer definitely a sandy soil. Very easily grown; bears a profusion of small white flowers having yellow centers which brighten the garden. Seed can be sown in spring early or in fall for early start. If cut before they are in full bloom the flowers will remain white; hang in a shady airy place to dry; if cut later the flowers become yellowish. They make good everlasting flowers.

—alatum. **AMOB-1. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. \$1.00**

AMSONIA (am-SOH-ni-ah)

Perennials, 1-3 ft. tall, having bluish flowers followed by rather attractive milkweed-like pods. Can be planted in border or amongst shrubs. Easily grown from seed.

—tabernemontana. **AMON-1. Pkt. 15c**

A very desirable perennial tolerant to both sun and shade; has good foliage and flowers; stems willowy, each ending in large panicles of starry blossoms in soft blue. Use some winter protection north of Ohio.

ANAGALIS (an-ah-GAL-is)

Low growing annuals, biennials and perennials having pretty little star-like flowers in red, blue or white which grow out of the axils of the leaves on hair-like stems; very free flowering, and some species are especially fine for the rock garden. The annuals can be sown where they are to grow, and the perennials any time up to August. They do best in a loose warm soil.

—Giant Flowering Mixed. **ANAG-1. Pkt. 10c**

A large flowering strain in all the colors and fine for the rockery, beds or baskets, HA, 6-in. tall.

—grandiflora, Mixed. **ANAG-2. Pkt. 10c**

A hardy annual having delightful little star-like flowers in vivid blue, brick red, scarlet, lavender and flesh color. Excellent for rockery, low beds, borders or in window boxes and pots; grows in any good soil, sow directly to garden, free flowering, 9-in.

ANAPHALIS (ah-HAF-al-is)

Hardy herbaceous plants of which A. margaritacea has been most popular.

—margaritacea. **ANAP-1. Pkt. 20c**

(Pearl. Pearly Everlasting). Hardy herbaceous perennial plant with woolly foliage. They are highly valued for dried flowers. Cut flower stalks just before flowers mature. Grows 2 ft. tall and their leafy stems and woolly appearance makes them excellent plants for the border or rock garden.

—nubigena. **ANAP-2. Pkt. 25c**
Dwarf woolly plant with rounded heads of white flowers, found at 12,000 feet in Himalayas. Should be a find for the rockery.

ANCHUSA (an-KEU-sah)

(Alkanet, Sea Bugloss). They are excellent perennials for the summer border in sunny positions; hardy, easily grown, flowering mid-July-September or even later, color usually blue often in intense, striking shades. Does well in ordinary soil, sun or shade, but plenty of well rotted manure produces extra fine flowers. Having a tap root, care must be used not to break it in transplanting; after blooming, cut off flower stems, give some liquid manure to stimulate new growth for second blossoms till frost.

—capensis, Blue Bird. **ANCH-1. Pkt. 15c**

Biennial with indigo-blue For-Get-Me-Not flowers on compact 2-ft. plants. Blooms all summer.

—Dropmore Variety. **ANCH-2. Pkt. 15c**

Perennial with beautiful bright blue flowers on well branched plant, HP, 4-5 ft.

—Lissadell. **ANCH-3. Pkt. 15c**

Perennial with pretty gentian-blue flowers, 6 ft.

—Opal. **ANCH-4. Pkt. 15c**

Perennial with light blue flowers, especially pretty in the border, HP, 6-ft. June-July.

—Myosotiflora. **ANCH-5. Pkt. 20c**

(Bot. Brunnera macrophylla). Perennial producing sprays of light blue For-Get-Me-Not-like flowers, excellent for cutting; lovely in the border or rockery, April-May, 1½ ft.

—Mixed Anchusas. **ANCH-6X. Pkt. 10c**

All of the above kinds and others as received. Grown in your nursery planting, a beautiful plant group of Anchusas can be made.

ANDROSACE (an DROS-ah-see)

(Rock Jasmines). A genus of true alpine annual and perennial plants, growing in rocky places above timber-line. Many require special handling in the alpine or rock garden. Leaves are usually tufted or in rosette and often very woolly. Flowers small, in red, pink or lavender, usually borne in rather flattened rounded clusters. Requires a dry gritty soil, good drainage but not suffer from drought.

—Hookeri. **ANDR-1. Pkt. 25c**

A pretty little stoloniferous plant growing on sandy peaty soil, flowers in clusters, brilliant pink, HP.

—sarmatosa. **ANDR-2. Pkt. 50c**

A gem for the alpine garden, rose-pink flowers on stems often 5-in. high, easily grown in gritty soil, HP.

—sempervivoides. **ANDR-3. Pkt. 40c**

Flowers in umbels, ball-shaped, and much resembles common house leek, corolla flesh color and borne on stout stems, HP.

—subumbellata. **ANDR-4. Pkt. 35c**

ANEMONE (ah-NEM-oh-ne)

—CORONARIA: (Poppy-flowered Anemone). The spring flowering species are very beautiful in both single and double flowering types; the flowers are 2-2½ inches across, blooms in June. They are not exactly easy to grow as they succumb to severe heat as well as severe cold; in milder sections of the East, South and Southwest they can be grown outdoors during the winter, but in the North they require much protection. Plenty of leaf mold, with sand, sheltered position are their main requirements. When the tubers form they can be set out in the spring; seed should be sown in a cold frame, they germinate slowly. Plants are 1-1½ ft. tall.

—Monarch. **ANEM-2. Pkt. 15c**

A new Swiss variety of spring flowering Anemone.

—Single Giant French Mixed. **ANEM-3. Pkt. 20c**

A beautiful strain received this year from France, having large single flowers in fine colors.

—Double Chrysanthemum—Flowered. **ANEM-4. Pkt. 20c**

A Holland strain in a new flower type.

—Hollandia. **ANEM-5. Pkt. 15c**

—French Caen. **ANEM-6. Pkt. 15c**

Single giant flower type in best colors.

—St. Bridgid. **ANEM-7. Pkt. 20c**

This is a true Irish strain of this very popular Anemone; flowers are double and semi-double, in a rich and brilliant color blend of white, shades and combinations of purple, red and blue. Is not hardy north of D. C. but a very popular type for the greenhouse for forcing.

—japonica. **ANEM-9. Pkt. 20c**

Autumn flowering or Japanese Anemone, has flowers white or tinged with rose or purplish to 3-in. across, Sept. to frost; to 3-ft. tall.

ROCK GARDEN SPECIES:

—alpina. **ANEM-1. Pkt. 20c**

—**Edelweiss.** **AQUI-5.** Pkt. 20c
Snow white flowers in May.

—**longissima.** **AQUI-12.** Pkt. 25c
Large bright yellow flowers with extra long spurs 4 inches in length, 2½-ft. tall.

—**Mrs. Scott Elliott Hybrids.** **AQUI-7.** Pkt. 25c
This is a wonderful strain with the most beautiful color combinations thru shades of lavender, orchid, mauve, blue, purple, yellow, pink, reds, etc., with beautiful pastel shades predominating, spurs and flowers very large.

—**Blue Shades.** **AQUI-8.** Pkt. 35c
This is the finest strain in existence and in a most pleasing blend of blue shades, 3-ft. long, spurred.

—**Mrs. Nicholls Hybrids.** **AQUI-9.** Pkt. 25c
A glorified caerulea with large flowers and long spurs, especially good in blue. Very choice.

—**W-F Hybrids.** **AQUI-10.** Pkt. 35c
This blend of hybrids can not be equalled and contains many unique colors. It is highly recommended.

—**Saier's Long Spurred Blend.** **AQUI-11.** Pkt. 30c
This is a carefully hand made blend of all the best long spurred varieties, and it will produce the most wonderful display of Columbines you have ever seen.

NOTE: We should be able to add at least 25 more species and varieties to the above list as the season advances.

ARABIS (AR-ah-bis)

(Rock Cross). Annuals, biennials, and perennials including many very pretty low growing border and rock garden plants all easily grown. They flower very freely in pink, white or purple flowers in April, May and into early summer. Prefer a sunny place but tolerate some shade. Light sandy soil is best, and bone meal worked around the plants benefits them greatly. The foliage is also attractive later in the summer. Sow seeds in late April or early May, out doors or the perennials can be started up to August when the plants should be set out by Sept. Space plants 6-in. apart.

—**alpina.** **ARAB-1.** Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 30c
This is a dwarf compact strain, forming spreading tufts covered with sheets of pure white flowers soon after snow disappears; one of the earliest plants to flower, HP, 6-in.

—**rosea.** **ARAB-2.** Pkt. 25c
A very pretty bright rose colored strain of A. alpina and with its form of growth, silver-gray foliage.

—**Frühlingszauber.** **ARAB-3.** Pkt. 25c
A carmine-rose strain from Switzerland flowering in May.

—**Schneehaube.** **ARAB-4.** Pkt. 25c
A white strain from Switzerland, very early.

—**Saier's Arabis Blend.** **ARAB-5X.** Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. 30c
This is a carefully hand made blend of the above with others included. A beautiful collection of plants can be secured from this blend with little cost.

—**roses.** **ARAB-6.** Pkt. 25c
A very pretty bright rose colored strain of A. alpina and with its form of growth, silver-gray foliage.

—**Frühlingszauber.** **ARAB-3.** Pkt. 25c
A carmine-rose strain from Switzerland flowering in May.

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—**speciosum.** **ARIS-1.** Pkt. 25c
Spathe glossy purple, greenish and white.

—**Arisaema Blend.** **ARIS-3.** Pkt. 20c
A blend of above sorts with others as received.

ARNICA (AR-ni-ka)

Perennial plants of Composite Family with clustered basal leaves and bright yellow flowers on long spikes, they are effective in colonies in the wild garden growing readily in any good soil and multiply rapidly.

—**cordifolia.** **ARNI-2.** Pkt. 20c
Yellow flowers, 8-12-in. tall, April, native of Montana.

—**montana.** **ARNI-1.** Pkt. 15c
Mountain Tobacco. An old world plant, 2-ft. tall and source of the medicinal tincture of arnica. Large heads of yellow ray and disc flowers, 3-4-in. clusters, thriving in sunny position.

ARTEMISIA (ahr-tee-MIZ-i-ah)

(Wormwood). Hardy aromatic plants, mostly perennials or small shrubs. The flower is in heads and composed entirely of tubular disk flowers. Grown mainly for their aromatic and medicinal qualities and many fine for background planting in border or as cut flowers. Species vary greatly but do well in average soil. Heights 6 inches to 12-ft. Flowers August thru September.

—**sacrorum viridis.** **ARTE-1.** Pkt. 20c
(Summer Fir). Fast growing foliage plant with fine leaves and close pyramidal growth 3-5-ft., splendid for groups or specimen plants. Hardy Annual.

—**vulgaris.** **ARTE-2.** Pkt. 20c
Erect growing, with leaves green above and white cottony beneath; heads of yellowish flowers freely produced.

ASCLEPIAS (as-KLEE-pi-as)

(Silkweed). Perennials, many having gay flowers and attractive seed pods, easily grown in border or wild garden.

—**curassavica.** **ASCL-1.** Pkt. 20c
(Brazilian Butterfly Flower). Oddly formed flowers, buff-gold with scarlet centers, the buds like burnished coral. A profuse, long bloomer in the summer garden. seeds sown right where it is to stand, but also sometimes grown as an everblooming pot plant. An excellent cut flower, 1½-ft. tall.

—**syriaca.** **ASCL-2.** Pkt. 20c
Perennial.

—**tuberosa.** **ASCL-3.** Pkt. 20c
Orange-red flowers, July-Aug. HP.

—**plumosus nanus.** **ASPG-1.** Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. \$3.00
Twining vine grown under glass in the N. but out doors in Fla. It is the favorite florist green.

—**sprangerii.** **ASPG-2.** Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. \$3.00
The most satisfactory for a house plant, easily grown from February sown seeds, taking about 30 days to germinate. Old established plants produce open racemes of small pinkish, fragrant flowers in May or June and coral-red berries about Xmas time.

—**roemosa.** **ASPG-3.** Pkt. 25c
Tall climbing under shrub with handsome foliage, dense sprays of flowers.

—**asperula.** **ASPER-1.** Pkt. 15c
Pretty blue flowers, effective in carpeting. 1-ft., HA.

—**aspodel.** **ASPH-1.** Pkt. 20c
(King's Spear). Grows 2-4-ft., leafy flower stems and fragrant yellow flowers in racemes, 6-18 inches long; thrives in partial shaded border.

—**lutea.** **ASPH-2.** Pkt. 20c
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—**Late Branching, Mixed.** **AST-11X.** Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c
Wilt resistant. 2½-3-ft. tall, branching, large double flowers, early Sept.

—**Heart of France.** **AST-12.** Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 90c
Wilt resistant. Brilliant red, medium sized flowers, 1½-2-ft. tall, late Aug.

SUPER GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA.

This is the largest and most fully double Aster class known; flowers 6-8-in. across, full petaled, graceful, interlacing petals. Plants 2½-ft. tall, 6-8 long, non-lateral stems per plant.

—**Los Angeles.** **AST-13.** Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. \$1.20
Shell pink.

—**El Monte.** **AST-14.** Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. \$1.20
Most beautiful blue.

—**Pom Pom, Mixed.** **AST-15.** Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c
Medium high and very early, medium sized round flowers.

—**Princess, Mixed.** **AST-16.** Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. \$1.20
Wilt Resistant. Attractive new cutting type, 2-2½-ft. tall, branching, early, 3-3½ inch flowers on strong stems and with full deep crested centers surrounded by several rows of dainty plume-like guard petals.

—**Queen of the Market, Mixed.** **AST-17.** Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 60c
Wilt resistant. Very popular early flowering asters, branching, 20-in. tall, early August, one of the most useful for the early cut flower market.

—**Ballet Queen.** **AST-18.** Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 75c
Wilt resistant. A fascinating shade of deep salmon-rose, 3½-in. flowers generously borne on 15-20-in. plants; extremely wilt resistant and unsurpassed for cutting or border planting.

NOTE: MARKET GARDENERS: Those wishing larger quantities than ¼ oz. may take a 25% discount from the ¼ oz. price for quantities of 1/3 oz. and 33 1/3% discount on ½-1 lb. lots. For large quantities it will pay you to not only write for quotations but to book your order very early.

PERENNIAL SPECIES OF ASTERS.

—**alpinus.** **AST-19.** Pkt. 15c
A perennial rock garden species, violet-blue daisy-like flowers on 6-in. plants, in early summer.

—**Large Flowered.** **AST-20.** Pkt. 15c
New larger flowered type in mixed colors for rock garden.

—**superbus.** **AST-23.** Pkt. 20c
Very pretty rock garden species.

—**amellus Hybrids.** **AST-21.** Pkt. 15c
A beautiful fall flowering aster, 30-in. tall.

—**commutis grassulus.** **AST-22.** Pkt. 15c
Small flowered Mont. native species, drought resistant, white, 2-ft., Aug.

—**fareri.** **AST-24.** Pkt. 20c
Especially large flowered.

—**novae-angliae.** **AST-26.** Pkt. 15c
Large flowered sorts saved from best named varieties, 4-ft.

—**sikimensis.** **AST-30.** Pkt. 15c
Much branched, heads tufted with many small corymbose in autumn; found in high pastures in Himalayan Mts.

—**subcoeruleus.** **AST-27.** Pkt. 20c
(diplotheoides). In every respect a quite distinct variety 12-in. tall with brilliant violet flowers of good size, end of May to end of June.

—**Star of the Wartburg.** **AST-28.** Pkt. 25c
NEW. Giant flowered cutting perennial Aster with bright lavender flowers, 2½-ft. tall.

—**Perennial Aster Blend.** **AST-29X.** Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. \$1.25
Extra choice blend containing not only the above kinds but also many others.

ASTILBE (a-STIL-be)
(Spiraea of the florists). Easily grown herbaceous plants with long and showy plumes of white to red flowers, in summer; easily forced in winter. Quite easily grown from seed which leads to considerable variation among the plants; sow in early spring in soil containing sand and peat or leaf mold.

—**rivularis.** **ATIL-1.** Pkt. 30c
White flowers in long graceful panicles, 3-5 ft. tall.

ASTRAGALUS (as-TRAG-ah-lus)
Milk Vetches. Plants of the Pea Family having deeply cut leaves and purple yellow or white flowers in spikes or racemes. Thrive in light sandy soil. They are related to Oxypetals.

—**purshii.** **ASTR-1.** Pkt. 25c
Nearly prostrate, dense woolly finely divided leaves; pea-flowers of yellow with keel purple tipped. For sunny rock garden.

AUBRIETIA (au-BREE-shi-ah)
(False or Purple Rock-cress). Low growing perennial and an excellent spreading plant for borders, beds or rockery doing well in semi-shade and with their attractive silvery green foliage covers space in the beds; flowers grow in masses in spring and early-summer and combined with Alyssum or Arabis, make a beautiful display. Sow seeds any time up to Aug. for plants to flower the following spring.

—**deltoides.** **AUBR-1.** Pkt. 20c
Most of the named varieties have been developed from this species with lilac flowers.

—**Blood Red Hybrid.** **AUBR-4.** Pkt. 20c
Most beautiful blue.

—**eryil.** **AUBR-2.** Pkt. 20c
Most beautiful blue.

—**Giant Hybrids.** **AUBR-3.** Pkt. 20c
A most dainty and beautiful creeping sort for carpeting beds or the rockery with its brilliant carpet of blue, crimson or rose, lasting for weeks; a gem for crevice planting in rocks or walls, 6-in. The giant hybrids are vastly superior to the regular strains in both size and color range.

—**gracila.** **AUBR-5.** Pkt. 20c
A dwarf light blue, trailing habit.

—**leichtlini.** **AUBR-6.** Pkt. 20c
Deep purple rose.

—**Aubrietia Blend.** **AUBR-7X.** Pkt. 15c
A carefully made blend of many varieties and species for the flower grower wanting to grow for observation many different kinds.

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—**leichtlini.** **AUBR-6.** Pkt. 20c
Deep purple rose.

—

house use are best for indoor growing.

- chrysanth.** CALN-1. Pkt. 10c; (Sunshine). Large clear buttercup yellow.
- Campfire.** CALN-2. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c Same as above, except color is white.
- colorata.** CAMP-5. Pkt. 20c Stem 10-in. long, flower bell-shaped, bright purple; desirable plant for the rockery.
- fragilis.** CAMP-6. Pkt. 15c A rare type, celestial blue, fine for the rock garden or in pots, HP.
- garganica.** CAMP-7. Pkt. 15c Elegant dwarf trailer, flowers blue, HP. MEDIUM. This species is the common Canterbury Bell, in all its forms. They are biennials. Flowers June-July, 3-ft.
- fl. pl. Blue.** CAMP-8. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c Double blue flowers.
- fl. pl. Rose.** CAMP-9. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c Double rose flowers.
- fl. pl. Double, Mixed.** CAMP-10X. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c
- Single, Mixed.** CAMP-11X. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c
- Calycanthemum, Mixed.** CAMP-12X. Pkt. 15c Cup-and-saucer type.
- rapunculoides.** CAMP-14. Pkt. 20c Perennial; a row makes a strikingly beautiful hedge, flowers soft blue to deep violet; the bell-shaped flowers hang loosely from the stems giving the plant a pleasing appearance, 3-ft.
- rotundifolia, Olympia.** CAMP-15. Pkt. 20c (Blue Bells of Scotland). HP. The true Harebell bearing a mass of large light blue flowers, June-Aug., very showy, 1-ft. Extra fine variety of this species for the rock garden.
- speculum gr. fl.** CAMP-16. Pkt. 10c NOTE: We should be able to more than double this list of Campanulas before the season is over, as we have omitted many species of which the seeds have not yet arrived.
- Mixed Art Shades.** CALN-12X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c Pastel shades in many varieties.
- Mixed Calendulas.** CALN-13X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c

CALIFORNIA POPPY. See Eschscholtzia.

CALLIOPSIS (kal-i-OP-sis)

Listed here are the annual species of the genus Coreopsis. They are hardy annuals, easily grown and make bright and cheerful garden flowers. Sow seed early in April where they are to grow and thin plants to 6-in. apart if you want a strong growth. The usual height is 2-3 feet and they should be planted in the border in groups; excellent cut flowers. Most of the varieties following come under C. tinctoria, a few under C. drummondii.

- Tall Bicolor.** CALP-1. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c Double and semi-double flowers in brilliant combinations of yellow and mahogany and are much more shown in gardens and bouquets than the single varieties; definitely a better strain, 3-ft.
- bicolor marmorata.** CALP-2. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c Bright golden marbled with wallflower red.
- Crimson King.** CALP-4. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c Dwarf; red flowers.
- drummondii, Gold Crest.** CALP-7. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c Another NEW novelty in a rich golden yellow with a reddish brown zone; flowers 2½-3-in. across and semi-double, 18-in. tall.
- Golden Crown.** CALP-8. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c Brilliant golden yellow with glossy maroon center zone, 18-in. tall.
- Golden Ray.** CALP-3. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c Dark purplish brown center with broad golden-yellow margin. Dwarf.
- nigra speciosa.** CALP-9. Pkt. 10c Quaint reddish maroon flowers.
- Dwarf Mixed.** CALP-5X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 70c Plants 18-in. tall and in all colors and combinations.
- Dwarf Goblin.** CALP-6X. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. \$1.00 A novel mixture of 6-inch plants in yellows, reds, browns and pleasing bicolors, in these extra dwarf plants. Here should be an extra good strain for covering large bare spaces, quickly, requiring low colorful plants.

CALLIRHOE (kal-IR-oh-ee)

(Poppy Mallow). N. American annuals and perennials having picturesque lobed foliage and shown flowers in pink, red or reddish purple, borne most of the summer. They thrive in poor soil and dry situations. The root is often tuberous and penetrates soil deeply. The trailing perennial forms are fine for rocky plants.

—**inculcrata.** CALL-1. Pkt. 20c (Wine-cup). Vividly colorful low perennials of complete hardiness; long in bloom. Flowers wine-crimson cups like Poppies, 8-in. blooms in 2 months. Good for covering banks.

CALOCHORTUS

(kal-oh-KOHR-tus)

W. Am. plants of Lily Family forming clumps and bearing bell-shaped, lilac, yellow or white flowers. They are known under such common names as: Mariposa Tulips, Butterfly Tulips, Globe Tulips, Star Tulips, Sego Lily and Fairy Lantern. They are of great beauty, showing many exquisite tints and markings and varying greatly in form. Hardy in the N. but should be protected against winter heaving. Open sunny positions in light soil and should be well drained, a raised bed being ideal. The roots should be handled much as tulip bulbs; they are also grown in pots but do not force too much.

—**macrocarpus.** CALO-1. Pkt. 25c Large lavender flowers, 10-18 inches tall, June-July, a native of northern Montana.

CALTHA (KAL-thah)

Small succulent perennials chiefly of N. Am., of Crowfoot Family. Thrive in marsh land near running water but can be grown in moist sections of the flower border. They are especially nice near water gardens, blooming in the spring and often again in the fall. Flowers are without petals, but the sepals of yellow, pink or white are very showy. They make long lasting cut flowers.

—**barbata.** CAMP-2. Pkt. 15c Porcelain-blue, distinct and pretty, HP, 1-ft.

- carpatia, Blue.** CAMP-3. Pkt. 15c (Carpathian Harebell). HP, blooming all summer; for edge of border or rock garden, partial shade, 10 inches.
- white.** CAMP-4. Pkt. 15c Same as above, except color is white.
- colorata.** CAMP-5. Pkt. 20c Stem 10-in. long, flower bell-shaped, bright purple; desirable plant for the rockery.
- fragilis.** CAMP-6. Pkt. 15c A rare type, celestial blue, fine for the rock garden or in pots, HP.
- garganica.** CAMP-7. Pkt. 15c Elegant dwarf trailer, flowers blue, HP. MEDIUM. This species is the common Canterbury Bell, in all its forms. They are biennials. Flowers June-July, 3-ft.
- fl. pl. Blue.** CAMP-8. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c Double blue flowers.
- fl. pl. Rose.** CAMP-9. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c Double rose flowers.
- fl. pl. Double, Mixed.** CAMP-10X. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c
- Single, Mixed.** CAMP-11X. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c
- Calycanthemum, Mixed.** CAMP-12X. Pkt. 15c Cup-and-saucer type.
- rapunculoides.** CAMP-14. Pkt. 20c Perennial; a row makes a strikingly beautiful hedge, flowers soft blue to deep violet; the bell-shaped flowers hang loosely from the stems giving the plant a pleasing appearance, 3-ft.
- rotundifolia, Olympia.** CAMP-15. Pkt. 20c (Blue Bells of Scotland). HP. The true Harebell bearing a mass of large light blue flowers, June-Aug., very showy, 1-ft. Extra fine variety of this species for the rock garden.
- speculum gr. fl.** CAMP-16. Pkt. 10c NOTE: We should be able to more than double this list of Campanulas before the season is over, as we have omitted many species of which the seeds have not yet arrived.

CANDYTUFT.....See Iberis.

CANNA (KA-nah)

Tropical summer flowering plants of the Bananaceae Family growing from thick fleshy tuber-like roots. Valued for both their tropical appearing foliage and their brilliantly colored flowers. Range from 2½-10-ft. tall, in the N. they must be handled as tender annuals. Grown from seed, which should be started early indoors in Feb. or March. File a small notch in the hard shell of the seed and then soak it in warm water over night. Interesting new kinds can be raised from seed.

C. FLACCIDA:

- crozy.** CANA-1. Pkt. 15c Dark leaved sorts, in finest mixed, vivid pinks, yellows, orange and reds.
- Giant New Hybrids.** CANA-2. Pkt. 15c A European strain of the best quality.
- Vilmorin Hybrids.** CANA-3. Pkt. 15c The best of the French growers.

CARDIOSPERMUM

(kahr-di-oh-SPUR-mum)

(Balloon Vine, Heart Seed). Hardy annuals and perennial vines excellent for covering wire fences or trellises, growing to 10-ft. The seed pods are inflated like balloons. Quick growing, graceful, deeply cut leaves and small white 4-petaled flowers. Sow seed where plants are to grow or they can be started indoors. Light soil and sheltered spot.

- halicacabum.** CARD-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c (Love-in-a-Puff or True Balloon Vine). Soak seeds, sometimes they require as much as 40 days to germinate.

CARDUUS (KAHR-deu-us)

(Plumeless Thistle, Sillybun). Vigorous plants spiny-leaved annual and perennial plants with purple tubular flowers, very striking in both flower and foliage, some being very ornamental, grow well in ordinary soil.

- marianus.** CDUS-1. Pkt. 15c Hardy annual, white flower, 4-ft. tall.

CARNATION.....See Dianthus.

CARTHAMUS (KAHR-tha-mus)

(Bastard Saffron, Stiffwren). Spiny leaved annuals, flower heads purplish or yellow making ornamental clumps in the garden.

- tinctorius.** CATH-1. Pkt. 15c (False-saffron). Produces two dyes much used in commerce, HA, sow seeds in April where plants are to bloom.

CASSIA (KASH-ah)

(Senna). All are sun lovers, doing best in a sandy loam soil, very attractive with finely cut foliage and showy flowers.

- fasticulata.** CASS-1. Pkt. 15c An easily grown shown annual; plants graceful fountains of pinnate foliage set with golden yellow flowers flaked crimson at base of petals, 20-in.
- marilandica.** CASS-2. Pkt. 15c One of the better hardy perennials of late summer, massive racemes of showy yellow flowers, thriving in either moist or dry soils, 5-ft.

- leavigata.** CASS-3. Pkt. 20c Scrubby ornamental plant with pretty yellow flowers.

CELOSIA (se-LOH-shi-ah)

(Cockscomb, Chinese Woolflower). Popular annuals, all easily grown from seed and for early plants seed can be started indoors. Do best in a fertile soil and the different types have varied uses, from pot plants to all types of bedding. The Cockscomb are the Species, argentea. All the types listed as cristata, plumosa, childsi are forms of C. argentea. Start seed indoors in March to produce plants to set outdoors late in May.

CHILDSI or CHINESE WOOLFLOWER:

- Mixed.** CLOS-1. Pkt. 10c Plants much branched, each tipped with a round woolly flower, dandy for garden display and cutting, lasting well, 2-ft.

CRISTATA or COCKSCOMB:

- Dwarf Em. Press.** CLOS-2. Pkt. 15c Dark velvety crimson-maroon heads of enormous size foliage red; a carefully selected strain for bedding, plants dwarf, 1-ft. The heads hold their color during winter when used as an everlasting flower.
- Pres. Thiers.** CLOS-3. Pkt. 15c (Glasgow Prize). Similar to Dwarf Em. Press with velvety-crimson, combs and

green foliage, 10-in. An excellent dwarf strain.

- Tall, Mixed.** CLOS-4. Pkt. 10c Plants tall, 1½-ft., for bedding.
- Tall Crimson.** CLOS-5. Pkt. 10c Bright crimson, uniform 18-in. plants.
- Tall Royal Velvet.** CLOS-6. Pkt. 15c Rich carmine-crimson, foliage bronze-green with reddish margins.
- Finest Mixed.** CLOS-7X. Pkt. 10c Dwarf varieties, best.

GILBERT'S HYBRID COCKSCOMB.

—**Maple Leaf.** CLOS-8. Pkt. 25c Lovely ball-shaped flower heads of pink tipped with gold, leaves bright green, 3-ft. Suitable for semi-tall border, very useful for cut flowers, dries well for winter bouquets.

- Green Gold.** CLOS-9. Pkt. 25c An unusual color combination of pastel shades, ball-shaped flower heads, at first a silvery green that, as flower heads develop, becomes flushed with light rose and gold, 30-in. tall, leaves bright green. Very useful as a cut flower and in the semi-low border. This is the only Celosia to date that will take a good color dye after it has been dried for winter bouquets.
- Rose Beauty.** CLOS-10. Pkt. 25c

PLUMOSA or FEATHERED CELOSIA:

Tall feathery spikes in various colors.

—**Tall Fire Plume.** CLOS-11. Pkt. 20c Red foliage, each branch ending in a great fire-scarlet plume, excellent for center of large beds, 3-ft.

- Gold Feather.** CLOS-12. Pkt. 20c Bright golden yellow plumes, 3-ft.
- Mixed.** CLOS-13X. Pkt. 15c Blend of the C. plum magnifica type, 3-ft.
- Pride of Castle Gould.** CLOS-14. Pkt. 15c

Select strain, large fluffy plumes in scarlet crimson, 3-ft.

- Fiery Feather.** CLOS-15. Pkt. 25c; ½ oz. \$1.35 Dwarf Florist Strain, bright scarlet plumes, for bedding or pot culture, uniform type, 1-ft. tall.
- Thompsoni, Red.** CLOS-16. Pkt. 10c 30-in. tall, bright red plumes.
- Yellow.** CLOS-17. Pkt. 10c 30-in. tall, golden yellow plumes.

CENTAUREA (sen-tau-REE-ah)

Herbaceous annuals and perennials, both single and double flowers and sometimes plume or pom-pom-like. There are many species all of value in the garden, all hardy and thrive in ordinary garden soil if given a sunny location. Blooming from July to frost, free flowering and make fine cut flowers. Annuals are hardy and best grown from seed sown in open ground in April, or they can be started earlier indoors. The foliage types can be increased from seeds planted in Aug. The perennials can be started in usual manner for perennials.

- americana, Lilac.** CENT-1. Pkt. 10c (Basket Flower). Bearing solitary thistle-like flowers, often 5-in. across, 3-ft. tall, hardy annual, July-Sept.
- White.** CENT-2. Pkt. 10c
- argentea vera candidissima.** CENT-3. Pkt. 25c

Hardy perennial, 1½-ft. tall, yellow flowers and silvery leaves.

- cyaneus, Jubilee Gem.** CENT-4. Pkt. 10c This is a dwarf, bushy, compact plant only 1-ft. high with dark blue double flowers and especially suited for edging, borders, rocky or pot plants. Very free flowering, hardy annual.
- Polar Gem.** CENT-11. Pkt. 25c A new white variety of same habit as Jubilee Gem.

SPECIAL STRAIN BABCHELOR

BUTTONS. The flowers of this strain are large, fully double and the colors intensified. Long stems for cutting make this strain fine for florist use as well as for the garden.

- Black Boy.** CENT-5. Pkt. 10c Blackish maroon colored flowers.
- Blue Boy.** CENT-6. Pkt. 10c
- Pinkie.** CENT-7. Pkt. 10c Deep pink.
- Red Boy.** CENT-8. Pkt. 10c
- Snow Man.** CENT-9. Pkt. 10c
- Formula Blend.** CENT-10X. Pkt. 10c NOTE: Each of above, oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$2.00. Carefully hand made blend of above.

- dealbata, Rose Delight.** CENT-12. Large and attractive flowers in mauve-rose pinnate foliage, very pretty, HP, 2½-ft.
- depressa.** CENT-13. Pkt. 10c Pkt. 15c

(cyanoides), syn. (Queen of the Cornflowers, dark blue, HA, 1-ft.

- gymnocarpa.** CENT-14. Pkt. 10c (Dusty Miller). Finely cut silver-gray foliage, lavender flowers, used for foliage effect. Start indoors, tender annual, 1½-2-ft.
- macrocephala.** CENT-16. Pkt. 10c Enormous, very double, golden flowers on 3-4-ft. plants, July-Aug., very showy, HP.

- montana.** CENT-17. Pkt. 10c Lovely bright blue lace flowers that bloom late in spring resembling annual Cornflowers, but larger, HP.
- moschata, Mixed.** CENT-18. Pkt. 10c (Sweet Sultan). Fragrant, white, yellow or purple solitary flowers, 2-in. across, often beautifully soft and fluffy, HA.

- suaveolens.** CENT-19. Pkt. 10c (Yellow Sweet Sultan). HA, 2½-ft. tall, yellow flowers.
- imperialis, Mixed.** CENT-15X. Pkt. 15c

(Giant Sweet Sultan). Hybrid between C. moschata and its variety alba, fragrant flowers life soft thistles, in white, rose, lilac and blue. They add beauty to the garden and are excellent cut flowers, 2½-3-ft., HA.

- Hardy Perennial Blend.** CENT-20X. Pkt. 10c This blend contains only perennial species.
- Centaurea Blend.** CENT-21X. Pkt. 10c This blend contains about an equal mixture of every species and variety.

CENTRANTHUS

(sen-TRAN-thus)

(Or Kantranthus). Annual and perennial plants of Valerian Family, very popular in garden, flowers small, white or red.

- rotundifolia.** CALT-1. Pkt. 25c Glossy arrow-shaped leaves and rather large white flowers with a heart of golden

anthers; beautiful for wet places in sun or light shade; 1 ft.

CAMASSIA (kah-MAS-i-ah)

No. Amer. bulbous plants of Lily Family having blue or white flowers in graceful racemes and narrow grass-like foliage. Perfectly hardy, plant in groups of 10 or more, 3-4-in. apart, in border. The small species are good rock garden subjects.

- quamash.** CAMA-1. Pkt. 15c The common Camass, blue flowers, 18-in. tall, very good, May-June.

CAMPANULA

(kam-PAN-eu-lah)

(Canterbury Bells, Bell Flower, Harebell and Bluebell). Biennial and perennials with a few annuals. There are a great many species, of which we carry an exceptionally large number. The annuals are started from early planted seed and the biennials usually indoors early in March when they usually flower the first year. Handle the perennials in the regular way, getting them well rooted in their permanent position before frosts. They should be mulched with leaves where the winters are severe.

- annual, Mixed.** CAMP-1. Pkt. 15c A strain that will flower first year if sown early; blooms in 5-6 months, showy in the border and a good cut flower, 2-2½-ft. tall.
- macrosiphon, Mixed.** CRAN-1. Pkt. 10c HA, pretty in masses, pink, red and white flowers, very desirable, 1-ft.

CERASTIUM (se-RAS-ti-um)

Hardy herbaceous annuals and perennials valuable for their spreading, mat-forming habit, and attractive silvery-white foliage and showy white, star-like flowers. The effect when they are in flower, is like a snow drift which accounts for the common name of one species. May-June, 3-6 inches tall.

- biebersteini.** CRAS-1. Pkt. 15c HP, white flowers, 6-in. tall, for rock garden.
- tomentosum.** CRAS-2. Pkt. 15c (Snow-in-Summer). Because of the nature of its growth this plant is especially fitted for a place in the rock garden and because of its preference for a sunny location and a dry soil, it is valuable for a ground cover. A creeping mat-like plant with silvery-white woolly foliage and mass of pure white star-shaped flowers in May and June that give it the appearance of a carpet of snow, HP, 9-in. tall.

—**macrosiphon, Mixed.** CRAN-1. Pkt. 10c HA, pretty in masses, pink, red and white flowers, very desirable, 1-ft.

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CESTRUM (SES-trum)

Shrubs and small trees native of tropical regions and grown in greenhouses in N. and outside in the warm parts of the country. They make attractive winter plants with their bright flowers.

- aurantiacum.** CEST-1. Pkt. 25c Orange flowers, fine cool-house evergreen shrub.
- lasiculatum.** CEST-2. Pkt. 25c Flowers purplish red, greenhouse evergreen shrub.

CHAENACTIS

- douglasii.** CHAE-1. Pkt. 20c Bride's Bouquet. Biennial, native of Mont., white flowers, summer blooming, 1-2-ft. tall.

CHEIRANTHUS (ky-RAN-thus)

Perennials, many ranking amongst the showiest. The Wallflower belongs to this genus. Cheiranthus hybridizes with Erysimum, which may be of interest to those interested in producing hybrids. The Siberian Wallflower is Erysimum asperum.

- kevenisii.** CHER-1. Pkt. 15c (Winter Wallflower). A hybrid of bushy form, flowers primrose changing to mauve, for indoors blooming, HA.
- linifolius.** CHER-2. Pkt. 10c (Alpine Wallflower). Pale lilac, HA.
- Orange King.** CHER-3. Pkt. 10c

CHELONE (ke-LOH-nee)

(Turtle Head). Hardy herbaceous perennials closely resembling Penstemon; best in the wild garden in a damp situation and partial shade.

- Barbata, Hybrids.** CHEL-1. Pkt. 10c Coral red perennial excellent cut flower as well as a wild garden subject.

CHENOPODIUM

(kee-no-POH-di-um)

(Goosefoot). Few species grown for ornament, some for medicinal, pot-herbs and greens or salads.

- botrys.** CHEN-1. Pkt. 15c (Feathered Geranium, Jerusalem Oak). HA, with pretty feathery spikes, 2-ft. tall, used for cut flowers.

CHRYSANthemum

(kris-AN-the-mum)

This is a rather large genus of annual and perennial plants, with flowers in all colors excepting blue and true purple. China, Japan and India have furnished us with most of them but hybridizing has been carried on to such an extent that we have innumerable hybrids. Classified under chrysanthemums where they belong are (1) the garden annuals, (2) the perennial border chrysanthemums, (3) feverfew, (4) pyrethrum, (5) marigolds and (6) the florist's chrysanthemum.

GARDEN ANNUALS:

Bloom in late summer, easily grown, robust and seed sown in open ground as early as soil can be worked. They are fine for mass flower effect and should be thinned to 1-2 ft. apart. Best in sunny location.

CARINATUM: The popular Painted Daisy, plants 2½-ft. well branched, flowers 3-in., all with dark eye, surrounded by narrow yellow ring, then slightly wider scarlet or crimson ring, followed by the dominant color of the variety. They make the best cut flowers.

- Burridgeanum.** CHRY-1. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c Pure white petals zoned rich brownish red and yellow, large brown disk.
- Chameleon.** CHRY-2. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c Golden chamomile, scarlet and yellow zone, 2½-ft.

- Eclipse.** CHRY-3. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c Shading from light yellow to tawny apricot with garnet band and yellow zone, 2½-ft.
- livelli.** CHRY-16. Pkt. 10c Rich golden yellow, 20-in. tall, HA.
- Merry Mixture.** CHRY-4X. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c

A new blend of extremely gay tricolors, 2½-ft.

- Single, Mixed.** CHRY-19. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c

A fine mixture of the many lovely colors of this hardy annual, 30-in. tall.

CORONARIUM:

- Double Golden Crown.** CHRY-5. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 45c Has attractive silver-green foliage and bright butter-yellow flowers, 2½-ft.
- Double, Mixed.** CHRY-6. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c 40-in. tall. Extra choice mixture.

- inordorum, Biday Robe.** CHRY-14. Pkt. 15c
- Snowball.** CHRY-15. Pkt. 15c

A highly recommended new variety of a dwarf compact growth bearing profusely all thru summer its lovely, large, fully double, white flowers as its name implies. Excellent for border or cutting, HA, 10-in. tall.

SEGETUM: Plant habit similar to Carinatum, 2½-ft., flowers 3-in., with dark or light eye surrounded by inconspicuous pale yellow disk, then dominant color of variety.

- Eastern Star.** CHRY-17. Pkt. 10c Bright yellow flower, with dark centers, 2-3-in. across, 1-ft., HA.
- Zebra.** CHRY-18. Pkt. 10c Beautiful hardy annual, flowers striped and blotched.

PERENNIAL BORDER SORTS:

Prefer sunny positions, blooming profusely

—**Multiflora Maxima**, Berlin Market.
CIN-2. Pkt. 50c
Larger flowers and plants somewhat higher than C. multiflora nana but as rich flowering and showing the same good display of colors, 15-in. tall.

—**Siter's Rainbow Mixed**, CIN-3. Pkt. 50c
Hybrid gr. fl. large flower heads on compact plants in a lovely color range.

—**maritime**, Diamond. CIN-4. Pkt. 25c

CLARKIA (KLAHR-ki-ah)
(Rocky Mountain Garland). Easily grown hardy annual, sunny locations and any light garden soil and produces graceful showy flowers in delicate rose or purple. Growing 2-ft. tall it is very good for mass plantings, July-Aug. If flowers are cut in bud they last an extra long time. Clarkia is also valuable as a greenhouse flower. Best to plant seeds close to first of May, where plants are to grow, the seed can be started as early as Jan. indoors, setting plants out 9-12-in. apart.

—**Elegans**, Double Mixed. CLAR-1. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c
This species has smooth reddish stems growing 3-ft. tall. Colors salmon, crimson, purple scarlet and white. Most popular.

—**pulchella**, alba. CLAR-2. Pkt. 10c
Lower growing than C. Elegans, and more slender leaves. This is a white variety.

CLEMATIS (KLEM-ah-tis)
Herbaceous perennial or woody climbing plants of the Buttercup Family, found all over the temperate region. Thrive in rich loamy soil on alkaline side—add lime—and they respond to an annual dressing of rotted manure. There are many kinds and all are of ornamental value, the vines being especially good on fences, arbors, porches, etc. Prune those that flower on last year's wood, after they flower and those that flower from young basal shoots should be cut back to the ground each spring.

—**columbianum**. CLEM-2. Pkt. 25c
Try this trailing purple Clematis with vine Honeysuckle (Lonicera Ciliosa) on a shaded wall 10-ft. June.

We have a small amount of berries of Lonicera ciliosa, at 30c per packet while they last.

—**douglasii**. CLEM-1. Pkt. 25c
Upright-flowered Clematis. Blue flowers, 1-2-ft. tall.

—**ligusticifolia**. CLEM-3. Pkt. 20c
Vigorous climber with panicles of many inch-wide white flowers.

CLEOME (klee-OH-me)
(Spiked Flower). Easily grown from seeds in May, which germinate quickly. Thin plants to 2-ft. apart, height 4-5-ft., best as border subject and most desirable flower for bold clumps of color in the background planting. June to frost; may be also used as a hedge.

—**Great Pink**. CLEO-1. Pkt. 15c
Flowers rich rose not turning to white; easy culture and blooms for months, 5-ft.

—**Pink Queen**. CLEO-2. Pkt. 10c
Clear soft pink and as flowers age turn to a pleasing apple blossom color, very attractive.

COBAEA SCANDENS
(koh-BEE-ah)
Climbing vine, 25-ft., growing rapidly from seeds, best results by setting the seeds on edge when planting; in North best to start indoors to set out after danger of frost is passed; violet-blue. It is commonly known in the greenhouse.

—**Scandens**, Violet-blue. COBA-1. Pkt. 15c; oz. 95c

COIX (KOH-iks)
A genus of tall broad leaved grasses.

—**lachryma-jobi**. COIX-1. Pkt. 15c
(Job's Tears). Altho a perennial it is generally grown as an annual, not standing northern winters. Plant seed in early to mid-May in open ground. They grow 4-ft. tall; the seeds hang in clusters. If cut before seed is too ripe the grass makes fine dried ornamental grass; the seeds also can be used as beads.

COLEUS (KOH-lee-us)
Tender annuals grown only for their beautiful foliage effect, growing them from seeds is fascinating as the seedlings vary greatly in foliage design. Used for bedding and edging as well as pot plants. Sow seeds in flats indoors and transplant out when weather becomes warm; for best color grow in sun.

—**Avalon Strain**. COLE-1. Pkt. 20c
The coloring more varied and brilliant markings of salmon, apricot, bright pink, rose, cream, carmine, bronze, purple and copper.

—**Glory of Vichy**. COLE-2. Pkt. 20c
Large leaved with lovely color blend in apricot and copper shades.

—**Brocade Strain**. COLE-5. Pkt. 25c
Leaves particularly large, colors rich and dark like old brocade; velvety effect.

—**Pyrenean Giant**. COLE-3. Pkt. 20c
Large robust plants, excellent for bedding, in lovely colors.

—**Striped Empel**. COLE-4. Pkt. 20c
Vigorous grower, leaves striped with green, white, yellow and brown.

—**Rainbow Mixture**. COLE-6X. Pkt. 20c; 1/16 oz. \$1.00
Hand made blend of the best kinds, including seeds saved from one of the best European collections; also contains all above offers.

COLLINSIA (ko-LIN-si-ah)
Hardy attractive free blooming annuals used in rock gardens and edgings; they are pretty, low growing plants in whorls of 5-6 blossoms and 3 or more whorls on every stem. Sow seeds outdoors in the fall and protect or sow early in the spring. Prefer a dry location.

—**bicolor**, Mixed. COLL-1. Pkt. 15c
In rose, white, lilac, violet and blue, June-Oct., 15-in. tall.

—**verna**. COLL-2. Pkt. 50c
(Blue-eye Mary). A sort of rarity now-a-days, 2-ft., lower flower-lip bright blue, upper lip white or purplish. This seed should be planted when fresh; it is harvested in May, the crop depending upon the mice, who may be willing to work overtime, therefore, those wanting seed should place their order early, for delivery in May.

—**New Gold**. CORE-1. Pkt. 10c
100% double strain. Flowers are large and fluffy, of rich golden yellow with long stems, making them ideal for cutting, 2½-ft.

—**Mixed**. CORE-4X. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c

CONVOLVULUS
(kon-VOL-veu-lus)
Those offered here are half hardy annuals and resemble the true Morning Glories (Ipomoea) except that their flowers remain open all day; full sunshine and not too much water their only requirements. The dwarf species can be used for bedding, the tall are good for covering trellises and walls.

—**tricolor**, Crimson Rambler. CONV-1. Pkt. 10c
Bright ruby-red, rapid climber, has been sold much as Scarlet O'Hara.

—**Dwarf**, Royal Ensign. CONV-3. Pkt. 10c
The deepest blue and brightest of all annuals, while halo and gold throat; for edging and borders they are ideal, flowering continuously all summer long, 1-ft.

—**Major Mixed**. CONV-2. Pkt. 10c
Climbing, mixed colors.

COREOPSIS (koh-ree-OP-sis)
lanceolata gr. fl.
These are the perennial species, the annuals are listed as Calliposis, which see. They are easily grown, either by starting early in the spring or by planting as late as Aug. for plants for the coming season. Does best in a sunny location and in the border they make a brilliant showing; the dwarf compact varieties being good for edgings.

—**Double Sunburst**. CORE-2. Pkt. 10c
Flowers 1½-2-in. across, beautiful golden yellow, long lasting, comes about 80% double, excellent for cutting.

—**Mayfield Giant**. CORE-3. Pkt. 10c
Large golden yellow on a very vigorous plant, longer and stouter stems and ray petals broader.

CORN—ORNAMENTAL
—**Bassett's Indian Corn**. CORN-1. Pkt. 20c; ½ lb. 50c
This strain is the brightest and contains the largest number of colors and combinations of any strain we have ever seen. The ears are of the flint corn type, long, 10-12 rows; the kernels large flint type with all the colors of the rainbow, often as many as 10 different colors on a single ear. Colors: bright yellow, white, cream, all shades of red imaginable, blues, strawberry, ever green, and these colors also in combination on one kernel. This corn is highly ornamental and used as decorations in many ways, the kernels also supplying a wide variety of colors for design work on ornamental dishes, plaques, etc. Harvest the ears promptly when ripe, pulling husks back neatly and hanging them up to dry in a clean, shady, dustless place.

—**Strawberry Pop Corn**. CORN-2. Pkt. 15c; oz. 25c
A small red ear pop corn, just about the shape of a large strawberry and in a rich deep wine red color. It is very ornamental and can also be used for pop corn. Our strain will definitely come true from seed. The husks can be folded back when picked and the corn dried thus.

CORTADERIA
(kor-ta-DEE-ri-ah)
Ornamental grasses, sometimes classed as Gynurium, the two genera being much alike except for the flower details. They thrive in rich light sandy soils. They are not hardy in the far North, and it is best to start them indoors and transplant out after frost danger is passed. Called Pampas Grass.

—**argenteum**. CORT-1. Pkt. 15c; (Pampas Grass). Showiest of ornamental grasses with long silky plumes in late summer, lasting for weeks; can be cut and dried for winter use as soon as they are fully developed.

—**roseum**. CORT-2. Pkt. 15c ½ oz. 25c
Same but with pretty rose tinted plumes.

COSMOS (KOS-mos)
Tall half hardy annuals, very easily grown from seeds sown late in April or they can be started indoors. They thrive even in poor soil and require a sunny location; thin plants to 2-ft. apart and when a height of 2-in. is reached in the seedlings pinch off the tops so as to induce side branching.

BIPINNATUS:
—**Sensation Radiance**. COS-1. Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. \$1.25
Top award winner for 1948, a striking new color combination never before seen in Cosmos. Deep rose petals overlaid with a large well defined zone of rich crimson. This should be in every flower garden this year.

—**Sensation, Mixed**. COS-2X. Pkt. 10c
Contains all the Sensation type varieties, rose pink, crimson, white and Radiance.

TRUE EARLY FLOWERING SINGLE MAMMOTH STRAIN:
(Superior Garden Strain)
—**Crimson Queen**. COS-5. Pkt. 15c;
—**Rose Queen**. COS-4. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 45c
—**White Queen**. COS-3. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 45c
—**Mixed Queen**. COS-6X. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 45c
—**hybrid Orange Flame**. COS-12. Pkt. 15c ½ oz. 45c
Vivid orange, blooms in 90 days, 2½-ft. plants.

—**hybrid Orange Ruffles**. COS-10. Pkt. 15c
Double, vivid rich orange butterfly-like semi-double blooms, very free flowering.

—**hybrid Yellow Flame**. COS-11. Pkt. 15c
Bright clear yellow, a brand new shade in Cosmos, flowers single 2½-in. across, on 3-ft. plants.

—**Double Crested, Mixed**. COS-8. Pkt. 20c
Extra early, with double crested flowers.

—**Late Mammoth Single Mixed**. COS-7. Pkt. 10c
—**Peerless, Double Mixed**. COS-9. Pkt. 15c
Eight wide petals with a Bachelor-button-like center, a beautiful blend containing crested and fluted type flowers.

CROTALARIA
(kroh-tah-LAY-ri-ah)
(Rattlebox). Herbs and shrubs having Sweet Pea-like flowers and swollen pods. Best grown from seeds which must be soaked in warm water.

—**glata**. CROT-1. Pkt. 25c
From India, under shrub.

—**refusa**. CROT-2. Pkt. 20c
(Golden Sweet Pea). Showy annual bush plant with many upright, spire-spikes of glossy golden yellow pea-like flowers, marked bronze-brown on wing reverses.

CRUCIANELLA
(kroo-shan-EL-ah)
(Crosswort). Annual and perennial plants, many of which are grown in the rock garden.

—**stylosa**. CRUC-1. Pkt. 20c
Rock garden plant, in light soil and partial shade, while a perennial it is usually grown as an annual; prostrate habit and light growth, bearing round heads of small deep pink flowers.

CUPHEA (KEU-fe-ah)
Tropical and sub-tropical plants grown mostly in greenhouses in the N. and outdoors in the S. Easily grown from seed as tender annuals.

—**Butterfly Hybrids**. CUP-1. Pkt. 15c
At a distance the plants seem to be covered with gay fluttering butterflies. Colors lavender, white, lilac, rose, pure pink, rose purple, crimson and the most intense fire scarlet; this is one of the better annuals, 2-ft.

—**lanceolata**. CUP-2. Pkt. 15c
Quite different from the Hybrid, flowers having two upper petals of velvety black maroon and the four smaller lower petals of bright crimson; a very attractive annual.

CYANANTHUS
Himalayan plants of the Bellflower Family having frail, almost prostrate stems, tiny leaves and in late summer quite large cup-flowers, each with five spoon-shaped lobes. Mostly blue with a few less desirable yellow species. They like cool rich soil, in half shade, in the East. Fleshy rooted, they die down entirely in the winter and start growth in late spring. Not difficult when once established but often fail to come thru the first winter especially if transplanted while small, best left in the seed-pot for at least a year; a wonderful rock garden plant for northern gardens.

—**lobatus**. CYAN-1. Pkt. 50c
One of the best with quite large blue flowers at the end of 6 inch, nearly prostrate stems set with tiny triangular leaves.

CYCLAMEN (SIK-lah-men)
The large flowered Cyclamen of the florists is C. persicum. It requires 15-18 months from seed. It is strictly a greenhouse flower.

—**europaeum**. CYCL-1. Pkt. 40c
Small rose-purple flowered species, it blooms in Aug. in rock gardens and is hardy even in Canada.

CYNOGLOSSUM
(sin-oh-GLOS-um)
(Hound's Tongue). So called from the shape of their leaves. Annuals and biennials.

—**amabile**, Pink. CYNO-1. Pkt. 10c
(Chinese For-Get-Me-Not). A pretty pink flowered variety in this hardy annual, 2-ft.

—**Dwarf Firmament**. CYNO-2. Pkt. 10c
Dwarf compact blue variety, 15-in. tall.

—**Deep Blue**. CYNO-3. Pkt. 10c
—**furcatum**. CYNO-4. Pkt. 20c
Hairy leaved, 1-3 ft. high with numerous blue, For-Get-Me-Not in clusters; perennial.

—**linifolium**. CYNO-5. Pkt. 20c
Upright sprays of white For-Get-Me-Not like little pearl buttons; an easy annual for sunny locations. Venus' Navelwort.

DAHLIA (DAL-yah)
Growing Dahlias from seed is interesting and fascinating, the surprise of new colors and forms makes it a very popular flower grown from seeds. If seed is planted early indoors, flowers can even be had the first summer, and in most cases even from seed planted outdoors the middle of May. Set plants in the garden when all chance of frost is past, about 2-3-ft. apart. The strains we offer are of the highest variety. Both American and European seed is now offered. Of course, the tubers should be lifted early in the fall and stored indoors till spring.

—**Cactus Hybrids**. DAHL-1. Pkt. 20c
True cactus formed flowers, seed saved from a European exhibition collection.

—**Coltness Hybrids**. DAHL-2. Pkt. 15c
A lovely new form of the dwarf single type which blooms in 4 months from seed, 1½-ft. tall.

—**Dwarf Hybrids**. DAHL-4. Pkt. 25c
Greatly improved Unwin type; we believe this to be the best strain of Dwarf Dahlias obtainable. Few blooms measure less than 3-in. and on 12-in. stems, profusely borne the first year. Some lovely new colors are: shades of canary yellow, scarlet, terre cotta, apricot, crimson, lavender, pink, purple, maroon, buff, cream, white, etc.

—**Giant Flowering**. DAHL-3. Pkt. 15c
Giant flowers, the seed saved from an exhibition collection.

DATURA (dah-TEU-rah)
Annuals and perennials found in the warmer regions, a few being very ornamental on account of their large trumpet-shaped flowers. Easily grown, treat as tender annuals.

—**fastuosa**. DATU-1. Pkt. 10c
(Angel's Trumpet). Double Mixed.

—**Metel**. DATU-2. Pkt. 10c
(Also known as D. cornucopia). Annual to 5-ft. with large double flowers, whitish inside and violet outside with purple calyx.

—**suaveolens**. DATU-3. Pkt. 20c
Tree-like to 12-ft. and grown in tubs in the greenhouse. It is larger than D. arborea with sweet-scented flowers to a foot long with inflated calyx.

—**Trumpet-in-Trumpet**. DATU-5. Pkt. 20c
Blossoms intensely double and ruffled. Comes mostly in soft yellow, with occasional variations into rich cream or pure white, 36-in.

—**wrightii**. DATU-4. Pkt. 20c
An easily grown vigorous annual with very large flaring trumpet flowers of palest roseate lavender, texture softly downy, 3-ft. (Syn. D. Meteloides).

DELPHINIUMS (del-FIN-i-um)
Under this heading are listed the perennial species; the annuals are listed under Larkspur. Delphiniums are probably our most popular flower, especially in the better planned gardens. They really are very easily grown; fine plants require air circulation, rich light alkaline soil and good seed strains. Locate in the garden so that they have some protection from the strong winds, give space between plants, not closer than 2-ft., and if you want them

for cut flowers only, plant in 3-ft. rows, with plants 2-2½-ft. apart in the row. A light sprinkling of agriculture lime, with well rotted manure is best for the soil; after plants have become established a mulch over the soil is fine. Usually the plants can be cut back after flowering and a second bloom will result, a light dressing of well rotted manure at this time will benefit the plants. The best time to plant seed is about Aug. 1st, when new crop seed can be had and the plants will reach sufficient size to make the proper size for blooming the following summer; however, seed can be sown anytime from early spring to Sept. The handling of the seedlings and plants is the same as with any regular sowing. You will find that the varieties and strains of those we offer are the very best obtainable, regardless of the price. Those using quantities of seed for plants, etc., should write us for quantity quotations, which will depend upon time of ordering and available seed supply; it will pay you to ask.

PLANTING DELPHINIUM SEED IN THE SPRING:
Germination can be gotten from early planted seed, Feb.-April, if you will place the seed, as soon as received, in the freezing compartment of your refrigerator for 4-6 days and then plant immediately. Prepare the soil carefully, water it well, and let stand, during this period, so that the seed can be immediately started on their mission. As a rule 5-6 inch pots are best as you are not as liable to wash seeds all around as is the case with flats. Keep glass over them but ventilate well and remove condensation daily. Remove glass immediately when germination starts. Delphinium germinate best in the dark (cover the glass with paper) and in warm temperature.

PACIFIC GIANT SERIES:
(Vetterle & Reinelt Original Seed)
One of the most popular strains at present having immense spikes 2½-3½-in. with flowers closely set which does not scatter after cutting. They come about 65% mildew resistant and 100% double; a truly remarkable strain.

Prices on all series: Pkt. 35c; 3 pkts. 90c;
Black Knight Series. DELP-1. Pkt. 35c
The darkest violet. Individual flowers 2½-3 inches in diameter; of beautiful round form, with heavy velvety texture, which gives the color luminosity and vividness not seen before in Delphinium. Very long, well-formed spikes; a true show flower with black bees.

Blue Bird Series. DELP-2. Pkt. 35c
A true blue Delphinium has been the hardest thing to produce. We can safely recommend this series as being the clearest medium blues, with white bees. They not only come true to color but carry well-formed, round flowers 2½-in. in diameter, on very long, graceful spikes. The habit is all one could desire in modern Delphinium and this series sets a new standard in blues of today.

Blue Jay Series. DELP-3. Pkt. 35c
The color is striking, clear medium to dark blue; very intense and alive, with dark, contrasting bee.

Cameliard Series. DELP-4. Pkt. 35c
A clear lavender self with white bee, possessing classical perfection of form of the individual flowers, which are very round and attain very large size, averaging 3-inches in diameter. Beautifully balanced spikes, combined with excellent growing habits.

Galahad Series. DELP-5. Pkt. 35c
The greatest achievement in giant whites, fully worthy of its name, which possesses all the qualities one expects to find in a fine Delphinium. The standard attained in this series is perhaps responsible for the wide popularity it met, ranking in demand next to the blues. The clear white flowers, with white bees, are of large size, reaching often 3-in. in diameter, combined with glistening, heavy texture.

Guinevere Series. DELP-6. Pkt. 35c
A clear, pink-lavender self with white bee; with very large individual flowers averaging up to 3-in. in diameter. This is a true exhibition type and a beautiful garden plant.

King Arthur Series. DELP-7. Pkt. 35c
This is still one of the most brilliant Delphiniums so far developed. The color is a rich, royal purple, with a velvety texture and large white bee, and the beautifully formed, long spikes are carried on thin, woody stems.

Round Table Series. DELP-9. Pkt. 35c
As the name implies, this represents all of the color combinations of the Knights and their Ladies which will eventually be introduced. This year some three hundred different crosses were used to make up this group, combining all the newest color developments and possessing size that will make them invaluable for show purposes. existence.

Summer Skies. DELP-8. Pkt. 35c
Light, heavenly blue of a summer sky with white bees representing the fleecy clouds; a color long sought in the large hybrid Delphinium. The 1947 series has reached stability where they come almost 100% true to color from seed. As a class this is the finest blue Delphinium today in the Saier Series Blend.

Saier Series Blend. DELP-10. Pkt. 35c
A carefully hand made blend of the above series, not a mixture, especially of value to the flower grower with limited space.

SERIES MIXTURE
Series Mixture. DELP-11X. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. \$2.00
Contains most of the series, but based mainly on surplus. Quality exactly the same as above.

NOTE: Those wanting first delivery in July or Aug. on new crop seed should book their orders as early as possible. The 1947 crop was the poorest in our experience very late, with the seed actually drizzling in. It was most unsatisfactory.

The following Belledonna types of Delphinium, while not as large as the Pacific Giant Strains, they, however, are much to be preferred in those sections where the summers are hotter and not so moist. They will, in these sections succeed where the others will fail. One will just have to try them out in his own particular garden and treatment. More resistant to disease.

—**belladonna**, True. DELP-12. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. \$1.00
Lovely clear blue.

—**Cliveden Beauty**. DELP-13. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. \$1.50
A lovely turquoise blue, a good florist strain too.

—**Bellamosum**. DELP-15. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. \$1.25
Rich deep blue form of Belledonna with small white bee, flowers 2½-in. across.

—**Hollyhock Strain**. DELP-14. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. \$1.75
Selections of light shades, exceptionally fine for florist's use.

CHINENSIS:
While these are perennials they have the added advantage of being grown as annuals from early started seed. They are robust and sure bloomers. Popular for cut flowers. Last for many years and covered with flowers all summer and fall; rarely need staking.

—**Tall Mixed**. DELP-16. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.75
2-3-ft. tall, all shades of blue and white.

—**Dwarf, Mixed**. DELP-17. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.25
About 1-ft. tall, in all shades of blue and white.

DIANTHUS (dy-AN-thus)
In this classification are a great number of annuals and perennials all low growing and known under different names, viz., Carnations, Pinks, Sweet Williams, Picotees, etc. They are all fragrant and beautiful flowering plants and excepting for a few Alpine species, they all can be grown anywhere, enjoying sun and a moist garden soil. The annual sorts should be planted early in the spring, either indoors or out, the perennials can be started indoors early in the spring, or sown as late as Aug., for plants old enough to winter over when they will flower profusely the following summer. Do not mulch Dianthus during the winter, they are best left alone as the crowns often rot if too much moisture collects and they can not quickly dry out.

—**allwoodi**. DIAN-1. Pkt. 25c
A hardy hybrid race of D. plumarius and D. caryophyllus. Flowers from early spring till late fall in all colors except yellow; petals entirely or variously fringed; have the free flowering and clove scent of the plumarius with the heavy texture of the carnations. About 25 seeds per packet. 5 for \$1.00.

—**alpinus**. DIAN-2. Pkt. 20c; 1/16 oz. 55c
Flowers first year from seed, July-Aug.; preters lime soil, fragrant, flowers single, in shades of lavender, rose and pink and in many different colored centers, 4-8-in. tall.

—**arenarius**. DIAN-3. Pkt. 20c
Deeply fringed and richly fragrant rock garden species, white, cream and pale pink flowers; has sweet fragrance found in all Dianthus, very desirable, 6-in. tall.

SWEET WILLIAM Dianthus barbatus.
While these are biennials they are best grown as hardy annuals, especially in the N. All one about 1½-ft. tall, excellent in beds and for cutting; they flower in June when cut flowers in the garden are scarce.

—**caesius**, gr. fl. DIAN-16. Pkt. 15c
(Cheddar Pinks). Tufted foliage, 3-in. tall, 6-in. flower stems, bright pink daintily fringed flowers in May and June; ideal rock garden plant.

—**Dazzling Red**. DIAN-7. Pkt. 10c
—**Giant White**. DIAN-12. Pkt. 10c
—**Harlequin**. DIAN-6. Pkt. 10c
Has white, rose and red shades of color on one head.

—**Masquerade**. DIAN-8. Pkt. 10c
Salmon and white.

—**Newport Pink**. DIAN-9. Pkt. 10c
Beautiful single salmon-rose.

—**Purple Beauty**. DIAN-10. Pkt. 10c
Bright deep purple single flowers.

—**Scarlet Beauty**. DIAN-11. Pkt. 10c
—**Single Dark Crimson**. DIAN-4. Pkt. 10c
—**Single Holborn Beauty**. DIAN-29. Pkt. 10c
Very large eyed on pretty single flowers in mixed colors.

—**Single Auricula-Eyed Mixed**. DIAN-5. Pkt. 10c
—**Mixed Single Sweet William**. DIAN-13X. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.25
—**Single Dwarf Alpine Mixed**. DIAN-14X. Pkt. 20c

This dwarf, compact form of single Sweet William is ideal for rock gardens and low edgings; the clusters of many colored bright flowers are set snugly over the tip of the 3-in. tall plants during late spring and early summer; sow seed in July or Aug. for the next year's bloom. Altho a hardy biennial it is usually more satisfactory to make sowings annually; in favorable locations, plants often live over 2-3 years.

—**Double, Mixed**. DIAN-15X. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$2.00

CARNATIONS—
DIANTHUS caryophyllus.
Some of the types are also called Clove Pinks. They are especially noted for their fragrance, the whites being the most pronounced and the reds the least. The greenhouse carnation belongs under this heading as well as many hardy sorts as listed below. As a general rule seed should be started indoors for early plants or up until Aug. for outdoor plants for the next year flowering. Space a foot apart and the larger the flower, the more necessary it is to supply supports.

—**Enfand de Nice**, Mixed. DIAN-17. Pkt. 25c
This is the result of a cross between Chabaud's Giant and Perpetual; the plants are robust, upright habit, with long strong stalks bearing 2½-3-in. flowers, a magnificent strain coming 75% true from seed and 90% double.

—**Giant Perpetual**. DIAN-18. Pkt. 25c
The largest flowered clove-scented strain for garden use; similar in habit, for form, percentage and earliness to the Chabaud Giant improved. Under cold frame forcing it will produce excellent commercial cut flowers.

—**Teicher's Biennials**. DIAN-20. Pkt. 50c
A large, long stemmed, hardy perennial Carnation of highest merit, 2-ft.

—**Chabaud Giants**. DIAN-21. Pkt. 35c
(D. marquette). Everblooming Carnations. The giant everblooming carnations are as easily grown as the D. Marquette, flowering about 6 months from time of sowing, they have the added advantage, tho, of being truly everblooming, producing without interruption during the whole summer, large and fine, very double flowers. A fine type of Carnation, 16-20-in. tall, of good habit; strong, stiff stems, colors coming true from seed and up to 95% very double flowers. Excellent for growing in pots, for beds and for cut flowers. Sow in Jan.-Feb. flowering from Jan. till winter sets in.

—**Giant Double Marquette**. DIAN-22. Pkt. 25c
Mixed colors, plants bloom within 6 months from seed planting, HP, 18-inches.

—**Grenadin, Mixed**. DIAN-23. Pkt. 25c
Splendid mixture of these 18-23-in. plants, HP.

—Grenadin, Giant Malmalson. DIAN-23. Pkt. 35c
Largest sized flowers, fragrant and one of the most satisfactory garden types.

—Grenadin, Tausendschon. DIAN-19. Pkt. 50c
A new variety, color varying from delicate rose to salmon rose, its flowers are faultless, double and regular shape, excellent cut flowers, HP, 18-22-in.

—Mauser. DIAN-24. Pkt. 50c
A new Swiss race, 95% double flowers, with a rich color blend, exceptionally good.

—Early Dwarf Vienna. DIAN-25. Pkt. 35c
Extra choice strain of double flowered bright colors and free blooming; especially good for bedding as well as cutting; while biennial, treat as an annual, starting seeds early indoors, 15-in. tall.

—deltoidea, Brilliant. DIAN-26. Pkt. 25c
(Maiden Pinks). A brilliant rich rose-pink variety, HP. Pretty, fragrant.

—erecta. DIAN-27. Pkt. 20c
Crimson flowers on short erect spikes.

—heddensis, Westwood Beauty. DIAN-30. Pkt. 15c
An entirely new titropid variety combining the large open flowers of D. heddensis with the rugged growth and long stem habit of D. chinensis. Well formed 2-in. flowers in large numbers, stems 16-in. suitable for cutting and more tolerant of extreme temperatures than either of its parents. Color variable in red, shades of crimson and scarlet, single, lacinated, 1-ft., Hardy Annual.

—Schonheit. DIAN-31. Pkt. 20c
A pretty new Swiss variety just received, HA.

—Finest Mixed. DIAN-32. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 70c

—heddwigi, Fireball. DIAN-33. Pkt. 15c
(Japanese Pinks). Double deep scarlet, Hardy annuals.

—lacinated Mixed. DIAN-34. Pkt. 10c

—Double Mixed. DIAN-35. Pkt. 10c

—nobilis. DIAN-36. Pkt. 15c
(Royal Pink). Flowers very large, 3-4-in., fringed and fringed in most charming colors, HA.

—splendens. DIAN-37. Pkt. 15c
A new Swiss variety, dark red with white eye.

—Double, Mixed. DIAN-38. Pkt. 15c

—Single, Mixed. DIAN-39. Pkt. 15c

—Hybrids, Highland Strain. DIAN-40. Pkt. 25c
Beautiful strain of large flowered hardy Pinks, vivid colorings rich in varied shades and combinations of pink and rose; wide assortment of beautiful forms, selfs and zoned flowers with pink and rose tones dominating.

—Sweet Wivelsfield. DIAN-41. Pkt. 15c
A distinct race of Pinks with large flowers in shades of pink, rose, crimson, scarlet, and others with edges and centers of contrasting colors, blooming several weeks during summer; excellent for borders, rockery, edgings or cutting, 1-ft.

—Knappi. DIAN-42. Pkt. 20c
Pure lemon yellow, a unique color in Dianthus and a great addition to the flower garden; grow it with Jasione perennis for a delightful blue and yellow effect, 18-in. tall.

—latifolius atrococcineus. DIAN-43. Pkt. 15c
(Everblooming Sweet William). Double flowers of deepest glowing crimson, erect, long in bloom, 1-ft.

—Marguerite Carnation, Saier Blend. DIAN-44. Pkt. 25c
This is the most generally satisfactory garden variety, as it is early flowering and blooms more profusely under more different conditions. The flowers are long stemmed, double, very fragrant and in wide variety of colors; in all areas except where the winters are very severe, the plants will live over 3 or 4 years. If seed is started early flowers can be had by July and till frost.

—monspessulanus. DIAN-45. Pkt. 25c
Large fragrant flowers with deeply fringed petals, varied colors with many nice shades of pinks. Showy rock garden, border or bedding plants, 1-ft.

—neglectus. DIAN-46. Pkt. 25c
(Glacier Pink). Small odorless red-purple flowers, the toothed petals tawny underneath.

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS.
(Grass or Clove Pinks). Hardy perennials, the foliage grassy-like in strong clumps, thin wiry stems, very free flowering, fragrant. Easily grown from seed, preferring well drained soil and a sunny position; excellent for edging paths. Blooms early June to mid-summer and if faded flowers are removed the blooming period will be lengthened.

—Perpetual Dwarf Harlequin. DIAN-47. Pkt. 10c
White, rose and red flowers on same flower head.

—Dwarf Double Mixed. DIAN-48. Pkt. 15c
Excellent for edging paths.

—Double Rose. DIAN-49. Pkt. 15c

—Scotch, Mixed. DIAN-50. Pkt. 25c

—Mayflower. DIAN-51. Pkt. 25c
Early double in lovely color range.

—semperflorens. DIAN-52. Pkt. 20c
(Everblooming Pinks). Single, semi-double and double flowers in fine colors, 18-in.

—cyclops. DIAN-53. Pkt. 15c
Fine single Pink, rosy-crimson with dark zone, 1-ft.

—Scoticus, Mixed. DIAN-54. Pkt. 20c
(Special Florist Strain). Self colors of various tints of pink, rose, salmon, and white and the same colors in combination with bright crimson zone. Blooms 1 1/2-2-in. across, free flowering. This is the best of the D. plumarius. Stems 12-15-in.

—Double, Mixed. DIAN-55. Pkt. 20c
An extra fine selection of double Pinks.

—Single, Mixed. DIAN-56. Pkt. 20c
Choice blend of single flowered Pinks.

—sinensis, Single, Mixed. DIAN-57. Pkt. 10c
(China or India Pinks). While they are short lived perennials, they are best treated as hardy annuals. Height 12-15-in. flowers solitary, 1-in. across, in tones of red, lilac and white, blooms all summer. D. heddewigi is one of the hybrids of this species.

—Double Mixed. DIAN-58. Pkt. 10c

—hybrid, fl. pl. DIAN-59. Pkt. 20c
Very large flowered hybrids, double.

—Imperator. DIAN-60. Pkt. 20c
Double giant flowers in finest mixture, HA.

—winteri. DIAN-61. Pkt. 30c
(New Pinks). Flowers are pure colors, sweet scented singles, compact growth and blooming first year, long flower period. Splendid rockery subject, 9-in. tall.

—Rock Garden Pinks. DIAN-62. Pkt. 25c
Made up of the more dwarf varieties especially suitable for rock garden planting. This blend contains many different kinds plus many rare and very rare sorts, difficult to obtain in any other way.

—Annual Pinks. DIAN-63. Pkt. 10c

—Rare Species Dianthus. DIAN-64.
Contains many varieties of Dianthus suitable for rock gardens and many rare types not found in the regular listings, all are mostly attractive in the rockery; a wonderful collection in Dianthus.

—Mixed, Perennial Dianthus. DIAN-65. Pkt. 25c
Made up of mosts all kinds, especially of surplus seeds. Suitable for those wishing a large collection of Dianthus at little cost.

DICRANOSTIGMA

—franchettianum. DICR-1. Pkt. 20c
Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00
(Rapid Calandine). A pretty, long-blooming annual from the Himalayas, with marbled leaves and Poppy-like blossoms of satiny golden yellow. In bloom all season. Sow while soil is cool. Seeds fine, 20-inches tall.

DIDISCUS (di-DIS-kus)

—caeruleus. DIDI-1. Pkt. 10c
BLUE LACE FLOWER. Now botanically Trachymene (tray-ke-MEE-nee). Dainty lavender and blue annual, flowers in flat head at the end of 2 1/2-ft. stems; excellent for cutting, sow seeds early.

DIGITALIS (dij-TAY-lis)

FOX GLOVE. Erect biennial and perennial plants. Their stately spikes on steps 3-ft. or more high are crowded with thimble-like flowers, beautifully spotted. They are easily grown from seed sown in the spring or summer for flowers following season.

—purpurea gloxiniaeflora, The Shirley. DIG-1. Pkt. 15c
Giant hybrid with blotched throat, extra color range, white to shell pink to deep rose, many nicely blotched or spotted with crimson, maroon or chocolate, largest flower spikes, 6-ft.

—Finest Mixed. DIG-2. Pkt. 15c
Spotted throats, extra fine.

DIMORPHATHECA

(dy-mor-for-THEE-kah)
(African Daisy). Hardy annuals 1-2-ft. for sunny locations, blooming from early summer till frost; daisy-like flowers in ray and disc types, excellent for low beds and in rockery, especially for late color in the fall. In Cal. and Fla. and other mild states it is planted in the fall for winter flowers.

—aurantiaca, Orange Improved. DIM-1. Pkt. 10c
Deep pure orange-gold, 1-ft.

—hybrids. DIM-2. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 35c
Containing all colors, pure white to red and bluish, including lemon, sulphur and bright golden yellow, light orange, reddish yellow and pale salmon rose, 1-ft.

—Special Mixture. DIM-3. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 70c
Containing all varieties of this species.

—pluvialis ringens. DIM-4. Pkt. 15c
White with blue ring.

—sinuata. DIM-5. Pkt. 20c
Brightest, glossiest golden orange, flowers early and continues for 3 months, altogether charming.

—All Mixed. DIM-6X. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 75c

DISPORUM (dy-SPOH-rum)

Fairy Bells. Genus of lilaceous perennial plants of Lily Family with drooping white or yellowish flowers found in woods. The flowers are followed by attractive red or yellow berries. Very lovely in the wild garden, especially. Similar to Solomon's Seal.

—oreganum. DISP-1. Pkt. 20c
Creamy white flowers, 2-ft. tall.

DODECATHEON

(doh-de-KATH-e-on)
Shooting Star, American Cowslip. Small American perennial plants of Primrose Family, basal leaves and nodding cyclamen-like flowers in rounded clusters. Flowers are white, rose or purple with reflexed petals. They grow naturally in half shaded woodland or rather damp mountain meadows, thus should be given moist, rich soil in partial shade in rock or wild garden, especially. Similar to Solomon's Seal.

—oreganum. DISP-1. Pkt. 20c
Creamy white flowers, 2-ft. tall.

DOLICHOS (DOL-i-kos)

Rapid annual climbers, 10-ft. or more with Wisteria-like flowers of red or white followed by attractive pods; do not transplant. HHA.

—Chinese. DOLC-1. Pkt. 10c
A new type.

—lablab. DOLC-2. Pkt. 15c
(Hyacinth Bean). Violet flowers, HHA, vine.

—lignosus. DOLC-3. Pkt. 15c
(Australian Pea Vine). Tender annual with smaller leaves, rosy-purple or white flowers, useful trellis vine. In the South it is evergreen, in the North start in pots.

—Soudan, French Purple. DOLC-4. Pkt. 15c
Dark leaved vine with purple flowers.

—Mixed Dolichos. DOLC-5X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c

DORONICUM (doh-RON-i-kum)

(Leopard Bane). Perennial daisy-like yellow flowered plants, blooming very early in the spring. Prefers rich loam but thrives in any good soil.

—caucasicum magnificum. DORO-1. Pkt. 15c
Showy border plant with large yellow flowers, HP, 1 1/2-ft.

DOUGLASIA (dug-LAS-i-ah)

Small alpine plants of Primrose Family and differing from Primulas and Androsaces mainly in having a branching growth. Flowers yellow or rose, solitary and in

somewhat rounded clusters, suitable for rock garden. Plant in pockets of well drained soil which must not be allowed to entirely dry out.

—montana. DOUG-1. Pkt. 35c
Moss Pink. Native of Mont. difficult unless suited to soil, but there hardly is anything better if it does well, prefers scree soil or wall, 2-in. tall, April, pink flowers.

DRACAENA (drah-SEE-nah)

Ornamental plants with brilliant and often variegated foliage belonging to the Lily Family. They are tropical plants and ordinarily grown in greenhouses. Dracodyle is the most common and sold as Dracaenas. Grow in rich soil, plenty of heat and moisture to promote a quick growth. Good light is required during winter for bright colors.

—indivisa. DRAC-1. Pkt. 15c; oz. 65c
(Properly Cordylina indivisa). The hardest of the group, sword-like green leaves, 2-3-ft. tall, used much as centers for baskets, window boxes, etc.

DRACOCEPHALUM

(dray-koh-SEF-ah-lum)
(Dragonhead). Hardy annuals and perennials with blue, purple or white flowers borne in whorls in the axils of the leaves or in spikes. They make pretty groups in moist shady places in the border. Easily grown from seeds. If in an exposed hot position the flowers are fleeting.

—moldavicum. DRPH-1. Pkt. 15c
Hardy annual, a charming variety with blue and white flowers in long leafy racemes; do not plant in a hot exposed position, 1-ft.

ECHEVERIA (ek-e-VEE-ri-ah)

Succulent having leaves in rosettes and small flowers usually in spikes. Grown indoors in pots and sometimes bedded out in summer. Require a light, sandy soil, excellent drainage. Handle like succulents.

—giorgis. ECHV-1. Pkt. 25c

ECCREMOCARPUS

(e-krem-oh-KAHR-pus)
(Glory Flower). A climbing vine from Chile with tubular orange flowers belonging to Bignonia Family.

—scabra. ECCR-1. Pkt. 20c
In the N. grow as an annual, start early; does best in light rich soil and a warm position; orange-red flowers, 1-in. long in racemes. A pretty tendril climber.

—Indian Yellow. ECCR-2. Pkt. 20c
Same in bright yellow flower.

—Currant Red. ECCR-3. Pkt. 20c
Rich red color.

—Mixed. ECCR-4X. Pkt. 20c

ECHINOPS (e-KY-nops)

(Globe Thistle). Thistle-like perennial and biennials with flowers in round heads. They are very decorative in the border and easily grown from seed.

—rito. ECHN-1. Pkt. 15c
Small globe thistle with finely cut, white downy leaves and steel blue flowers, blooming all summer; perennial, 2-ft.

ECHIUM (EK-i-um)

(Vipers Bugloss). Annual, biennial and perennial plants of Boraginaceae Family. Purple, rose or white flowers in coiled racemes or shown spikes. Thrive in poor soil in open sunny locations, producing only leaves if too rich. Some of the species are very popular in Cal.

—plantagineum, Blue Bedder. ECHM-1. Pkt. 15c
Hardy annual with large blue flowers.

EDGEWORTHIA

(ej-WUR-thi-ah)
(Paper Bush). Asiatic shrubs, closely allied to Daphne, but not hardy in the N.

—Gardeneri. EDGE-1. Pkt. 25c
A very showy bushy shrub with heads of yellow flowers found at 6,000 ft. elevations. This probably is hardy in the S.

EMILIA (e-MIL-i-ah)

(Tassel-flower, Floras Paintbrush). Annual and perennial plants of low, neat habit native of the tropics. The slender stems are tipped by small, rayless, many colored flower heads surrounded by soft, white bristles resembling tiny paint brushes. Grow in sunny places, July-frost. Treat as half hardy annuals. Formerly listed as Cacalia.

—sagittata lutea. EMIL-1. Pkt. 15c
Annual annual garden species, to 1 1/2-ft. with yellow flowers in loose clusters.

—coccinea. EMIL-2. Pkt. 15c
Same but with red flowers.

—Mixed. EMIL-3X. Pkt. 15c
Exceedingly gay flowers that seem to have been dipped in paint of vivid red, yellow, others in golden orange with red dominant, 1 1/2-ft.

EPILOBIUM (ep-i-LOH-bi-um)

Willow-herbs. A large genus of plants and subshrubs of the temperate regions and belonging to the Primrose Family. The leaves are willow-like, thus the common name Willow-herb. They are very easy to grow, most of the species being especially adapted to the wild garden or winter side, a few are fine border plants. Flowers are small, white or yellow and long fruit pods or capsules.

—angustifolium. EPIL-1. Pkt. 25c
Fireweed. Native to the northern section of the West, tall robust perennial, spreading by means of underground runners, flowers rosy purple spikes, 3-5-ft. tall, June.

EREMURUS (er-e-MEU-rus)

(Desert Candle, Foxtail-lily, Giant Asphodel). The hardest of the tall desert members of the Lily Family. They are most spectacular. The flower stalk, in some species, rise as high as 8-ft. and clothed for half its length in close-set starry blooms, lasting for several weeks. Becoming more popular both in border and as florist flower. A rich, fibrous, well drained soil with sand and a sunny location are essential. The seedlings develop slowly. For winter protection a covering of leaves with a water-tight box over them is ideal.

—Finest Mixed. EREM-1. Pkt. 20c

ERIGERON (e-RIJ-er-on)

Aster-like annuals and perennials known as Fleabane, flowers in heads with white rose or violet ray-flowers and yellow disc flowers. Plant in warm sandy soil in full sun. Fine for the border, some for the wild garden, and a few are grown in the rock garden. Easily grown from seed.

—speciosus. ERIG-1. Pkt. 15c
Perennial, aniline blue flowers 1 1/2-in. across in flat-topped clusters, blooming over a long period, 2-ft.

—bergeriana. FELC-1. Pkt. 75c
(Kingfisher Daisy). Low spreading annual with bright blue star-shaped flowers, a gem for the rock garden, HA, 2-inches.

—variegata. EUPH-2. Pkt. 10c
"Snow-on-the-Mountain". An old garden favorite with distinct green and white leaves which add color to the border or background planting; easily grown from seed, sunny locations, annual, 3-ft.

FELICIA (fe-LISH-i-ah)

Natives of Africa, plants and sub-shrubs, the latter being grown under glass or in the Southern parts of the country; the annuals are easily grown from seed and fine for filler in the rockery.

—heterophylla. EUPH-1. Pkt. 15c
A bushy annual much like the Poinsettia, the leaves ending in a whorl of fire-scarlet leaf-flowers; easily grown, start seeds indoors, 3-ft.

—sikkimensis. EUPH-3. Pkt. 20c
Oriental shrub, 3-ft. tall, yellow bracts, grows in high pastures.

—variegata. EUPH-2. Pkt. 10c
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—sikkimensis. EUPH-3. Pkt. 20c
Oriental shrub, 3-ft. tall, yellow bracts, grows in high pastures.

—compositus. ERIG-4. Pkt. 25c
Has leathery gray foliage, pale lavender flowers, 2-in. tall.

—concinus. ERIG-3. Pkt. 20c
Native of Mont. and Wyo., small blue, 8-12-in. tall, May-Aug. Easy to grow.

—coultiera. ERIG-2. Pkt. 20c
Native of Mont., large white flowered species of the moist woods, 8-12-in. tall, July-Aug.

ERIOGONUM (er-i-o-GOH-num)

Herbs and sub-herbs native of the western U.S. Require well drained peaty soil and sunny location; grown in the rock garden.

—flavum, piperi. EGON-5. Pkt. 25c
Native of Mont. medium green leaves, with yellow flowers, 8-in. tall, April-May.

—microthecum. EGON-4. Pkt. 25c
Good. Native of Mont., gray-white mounds supporting many white to rose flower heads, best in scree soil with best of drainage, 6-in. tall, April-May.

—pyrolaeifolium. EGON-2. Pkt. 25c
Flowers 1-2-in., greenish, drooping bell-shaped flowers.

—ovalifolium. EGON-3. Pkt. 25c
Very showy, large cluster of yellow, and orange bell-shaped flowers tightly grouped around the 3-4-ft. stem. Space 1 1/2-ft. apart, deep planting, rich soil.

—subalpinum. EGON-1. Pkt. 25c
Native of Mont., largest yellowish white flowers turning rose with age, 1-ft. tall, May-June.

—Mixed. ERIO-6X. Pkt. 15c

ERIOPHYLLUM (er-i-oh-FIL-um)

Annual and perennial herbs and sub-herbs native to Western N. Am., of Daisy Family. Widely grown in dry places.

—intergrifolium. ERIO-2. Pkt. 25c
Small Oregon Sunshine. Worth its weight in gold when happy golden flowers, 6-12-in. tall, May-Aug.

—lanatum. ERIO-1. Pkt. 25c
Oregon Sunshine. Native of Mont. and very good, gray-white foliage an like the gravelly soil of a rock slide or road bank. Short lived but reseeds itself. Golden flowers, 12-18-in. tall, May-Aug.

ERYNGIUM (e-RIN-ji-um)

(Sea-holly, Eryngo). The steel blue or gray foliage of the larger species is most attractive in the border and the smaller kinds are very suited for the rock garden; the taller types furnish excellent cut flowers which can be dried for winter bouquets; plant in a light rich soil in an open sunny location. Mostly perennials.

—alpinum superbum. ERYN-2. Pkt. 20c
Light blue, June-July, germinate cool, in light.

—giganteum. ERYN-1. Pkt. 20c
(Silver-thistle). HP, 3-ft. tall.

ERYSIMUM (e-RIS-i-mum)

Closely resembling Wallflower, commonly known as Blister-cress, having white, yellow or lilac flowers, the smaller species being excellent rock garden and edging subjects for sunny positions, sow the annuals where they are to remain. Easily cultivated.

—allionii. ERY-1. Pkt. 10c
(Siberian Wallflower). Sometimes listed under Cheiranthus. Dwarf compact deep orange resected. HA, 1-ft.

—Golden Bedder. ERY-3. Pkt. 15c
A new, very desirable variety, HA, 1-ft. tall.

—perofskianum. ERY-2. Pkt. 15c
(Blister Cress). Hardy annual, orange yellow flowers.

—Elatum. ERY-4. Pkt. 25c
Western Wallflower. Biennial, native of Mont., orange-yellow flowers, 12-18-in. tall, April-June.

ERYTHRONIUM

(er-i-THROH-ni-um)
Dog's Tooth Violet, Trout Lily, Adder's tongue. A genus of early spring-blooming bulbous plants of the Lily Family, with graceful nodding flowers and often richly mottled leaves. They are especially attractive in the rock garden or naturalized in masses in light soil, partly shaded such as would be found at edges of woods. Give much of leaves in winter.

—grandiflorum. ERYT-1. Pkt. 25c
(Glacier Lily). Green leaves, bright but-tercup-yellow flowers. 2-ft. HP.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

(esh-SHOLZ-zi-ah)
(California Poppies). Hardy annuals and perennials, usually grown as annuals. Usually low and spreading, but some grow to 2-ft. tall. The flowers, unlike other poppies, are slender rather than cup-shaped. They make attractive border flowers in groups, bloom profusely all summer and till frost. They thrive in ordinary garden soil and are easily grown. Sow seed direct to garden early in spring, or later sowings can be made. Thin plants to 6-in. apart. They do not stand moving. Often by winter mulch, the plants can be saved for flowering the next spring.

very small and usually slow to germinate. Some of the finest blues are found in the group and the plants are so beautiful and interesting that they will repay the trouble taken to grow them. We might suggest that you may place your order in advance for delivery as the fresh seed comes in. Some come from India.

—acaulis. GENT-1. Pkt. 25c
(The Blue Gentian of the Alps). Forms sheets of dark blue flowers and is one of the finest rock garden flowers; they need ample drainage and a mulch of well rotted manure both in the spring and the fall. HP, 3-in.

—moorecraftiana. GENT-2. Pkt. 25c
Plant with ascending many branches bearing beautiful funnel-shaped sky-blue flowers.

—quadrifera. GENT-4. Pkt. 25c
Dwarf plant bearing numerous stray blue flowers.

—sikkimensis. GENT-5. Pkt. 50c
One of the earliest species making mats of many shoots up to 6 inches tall. Flowers are rather tubular, about 3/4 inch across, blue with white throat.

—stylophora. GENT-6. Pkt. 50c
A tall species, sometimes 6 ft. with leaves up to a foot in length and 5 inches across; flowers are widely funnel-shaped and up to 2 inches in length and straw-yellow. A very stately plant for the shady border, in rich soil; it may be slightly tender in the North.

—longlensis. GENT-3. Pkt. 25c
A much branched tall plant, flowers funnel-shaped, blue.

GERANIUM (jee-RAY-ni-um)

The Geranium of the florist and the common house plants are listed under Pelargonium; here under this list are the true Geraniums, mostly hardy plants. They have mostly lobed or divided leaves and showy flowers of many colors, usually under 1/2-inch but sometimes as large as 1 1/2-inches. They are excellent for the border and the rocky and do well in any good soil; some are well adapted for naturalizing.

—collinum. GERN-4. Pkt. 50c
A very variable species that in its best forms is almost equal to the incomparable *G. farreri*. Leaves are small, deeply cut, and borne singly on stalks 3-4 in. long; flowers should be about 1 inch across and may be purple or even crimson; easy in the sunny rock garden and well worth trying.

—grevilleanum. GERN-1. Pkt. 25c
A creeping plant with kidney-shaped leaves, hairy and deeply cut; flowers as much as 2 inches across, pale rose, sometimes with large purple spots.

—napalense. GERN-2. Pkt. 25c
A straggling plant found on banks and bearing small pink flowers.

—sanguineum. GERN-3. Pkt. 15c
Rounded plant 8 inches tall, 5-7 lobed leaves and reddish purple flowers.

GERBERA (GER-be-ra)

Tender perennial needing winter protection; the flowers are very popular for cutting and are extensively grown by florists. Start seeds in a warm place such as a sunny window, sowing seeds singly with points up just above the soil; in setting plants out keep crown just above the surface of the soil. Sunny location, well drained soil best; also makes fine pot plants for winter; 1 1/2-ft.

—jamesoni Hybrids. GERB-1. Pkt. 25c
About 25 seeds in packet.

GEUM (GEE-um)

Easy to grow perennials, erect and generally dwarf, excellent for cutting and adapted for rock gardens, borders or beds. Bloom freely from May to Oct. Plants thrive best in light rich well drained soil in open sunny locations. Sow seeds in the open ground early in spring, 18-in. tall.

—chiloense, Fire Ball. GEUM-1. Pkt. 15c

—Gold Ball. GEUM-2. Pkt. 15c

—Mrs. Bradshaw. GEUM-3. Pkt. 15c
Large, rich double scarlet flowers, pretty.

—Lady Stratheden. GEUM-4. Pkt. 15c
Double golden yellow flowers, New.

—coccineum. GEUM-5. Pkt. 15c
Similar foliage, flowers bright red, 1-in. across.

—montanum. GEUM-6. Pkt. 15c
Golden yellow flowers, 1 1/2-in. across, plants 1-ft. tall.

—triflorum. GEUM-8. Pkt. 25c
Purple avens. Rose color, 8-12 inches, May-June. A western native species that is very good. Also listed as *Sieversia ciliata*.

—Mixed. GEUM-7X. Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c

GLIA (JIL-i-ah)

Annual, biennial and perennial plants mostly from W. No. Amer. of *Polenotum* Family. Easily grown in ordinary garden soil, sowing seed where they are to grow.

—achillefolia. GIL-2. Pkt. 10c
Bushy hardy annual to 2-ft., finely divided leaves and dense clusters of blue or purple flowers.

—aggregata. GIL-1. Pkt. 30c
First choice of the Humming Bird. Native Mont. species, biennial, reseeds itself, scarlet flowers, 2-ft., May-June.

—capitata. GIL-3. Pkt. 10c
(Queen Ann's Thimble). Summer blooming, hardy annual to 2-ft. with dense rounded heads of light blue flowers, blooms continuously.

—micrantha. GIL-5. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 35c
(Fairly Stars). Pastel shades of tiny single star-like flowers or neat 6-in. plants, hardy annual, excellent for rock gardens, ground covering or cutting for miniature bouquets. Salmon, pink, copper, yellow and cream. Star-like flowers on neat 6 inch plants, hardy perennial.

—rubra. GIL-4. Pkt. 15c
This is sometimes listed as *G. coronopifolia*.

(Tree or Standing Cypress—*Ipomopsis Elegans*). Finely dissected leaves and a narrow panicle of scarlet flowers with orange or yellow markings, half hardy biennial best grown as annual, 6-ft.

—tricolor, Choice Mixed. GIL-6. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c
Hardy annual with lilac flowers spotted yellow and purple in center; fine bloomer, 1-ft.

—French Hybrids. GIL-7. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c
(*Leptosiphon*). Hardy annual, 6-in. tall, in beautiful shades.

GLAUCIUM (GLAU-si-um)

Members of the Poppy Family usually grown as annuals although they are biennial and perennials; sunny situations where their large yellow, orange or red flowers, with their bluish dissected leaves, give a brilliant effect in the garden throughout the

season.

—Mixed. GLAU-1. Pkt. 10c
(Horned Poppy). Hardy perennial, flowers scarlet and yellow, makes fine showing in the border, 2-ft.

GOETIA (goh-DEE-shi-ah)

Attractive hardy annuals, bushy plants with masses of large pink, red and white showy flowers, for beds in sun or semi-shade, bouquets (all buds open in water). Thrive best in cool moist half shady situations, sow seeds broadcast late in the fall and allow to remain undisturbed when they will germinate quickly in the spring as the soil warms and then bloom profusely in late spring; they do not tolerate very hot sun.

GRANDIFLORA: 1-ft. known in many forms and very popular.

—Dwarf Single, Sybil Sherwood. GODT-1. Pkt. 15c
1-ft., pretty salmon pink.

—Dwarf Single Mixed. GODT-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c

—Dwarf Double, Sybil Sherwood. GODT-3. Pkt. 15c
Salmon pink, lighter shaded edges, 15-in. tall.

—Tall Double, Mixed. GODT-4. Pkt. 10c

—Whiteyi, Maidens Blush. GODT-5. Pkt. 15c
Annual, azalea-like flowers in pink suffused with salmon.

—Prize Mixture. GODT-6. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 80c
An extra special mixture.

GOMPHRENA (gom-FREE-nah)

Useful for bedding and cut flowers as well as for "everlastings". Start seed indoors as it does not germinate well in the open ground, remove the cottony coating before planting. Annual, clover-like blossoms; for drying, do not pick the flowers until well matured, protect from rats, as they like the seeds.

—rubra. GOMP-1. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 35c
Purple flowers.

—Piccolo. GOMP-2. Pkt. 15c
A dwarf form with wine-red flowers.

—Mixed. GOMP-3X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 70c
June-Aug., 2-ft., white, purple, wine-red, orange and pink.

GOURDS

Should be planted where they are to remain and not until the soil is thoroughly warm both night and day; the best location is a warm sandy soil somewhat on the dry side. Do not water much after the flowers appear, if watered too much blossoms and buds will drop. For perfect specimens the vines should be trained on a fence. Fruits must be well ripened, when stem becomes brown and hard and finger-nail cannot dent the shell; after picking, hang up in a dry airy place to thoroughly cure. The large shelled sorts are then washed and scrubbed before decorating and the small shelled sort just wiped clean of dust and given a light coating of shellac or varnish. There are so many different ways to use these ornamental fruits and they are so decorative during the winter that every garden should grow some. We have made up several blends to meet different demands, select the one meeting yours.

SMALL FRUITED VARIETIES. (Cucurbita pepo).

—Apple. GORD-1. Pkt. 10c

—Egg, White. GORD-2. Pkt. 10c

—Flat, Striped. GORD-3. Pkt. 10c
Dark green, yellow striped.

—Miniature. GORD-4. Pkt. 10c
Fruits round, dark green and yellow striped.

—Orange. GORD-5. Pkt. 10c

—Pear-shaped bicolor. GORD-6. Pkt. 10c
Green and yellow.

—Pear-shaped, striped. GORD-7. Pkt. 10c
Dark green marked with longitudinal whitish bands.

—Pear-shape, White. GORD-8. Pkt. 10c

—Spoon. GORD-9. Pkt. 10c

—verrucosa, Warty. GORD-10. Pkt. 15c
Small green warty fruits.

—Small Fruited Mixed. GORD-11X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 4 oz. 90c

LARGE FRUITED VARIETIES: (Cucurbita leucantha).

—Bottle. GORD-12. Pkt. 10c

—Dipper. GORD-13. Pkt. 10c

—Hercules Club. GORD-14. Pkt. 10c

—Large-Fruited, Mixed. GORD-15X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 4 oz. 90c

GYPSOPHILA (jip-SOF-i-lah)

(Baby's Breath). Both hardy annuals and perennials, their tiny flowers have an airy appearance; thriving in any soil and location, blooming in July to Aug. Sow seeds early in the open ground for the annual sorts, and for the perennials, plants can be started as late as Aug. so as to get size enough to winter over. They make excellent cut flowers and some make the best dried flowers.

ELEGANS: Annual type, dainty small bell-shaped flowers for mixing in bouquets; blooms within 6 weeks from sowing. Sow as soon as soil is read in spring, and for cutting, plant every 10 days or so.

—Carmine. GYP-1. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c

—Crimson. GYP-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c

—Rosea. GYP-3. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c

—Mixed. GYP-4X. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c

—New York Market. GYP-5. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 4 oz. 95c
Pure white, largest flowered, with special emphasis placed on large and extra petaled flowers. Special strain for cut flower growers.

—Covent Garden Market. GYP-6. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 4 oz. 95c
Greatly improved strain, unusually large flowers of fine substance. Excellent florist stock.

—mangini. GYP-7. Pkt. 10c
(Mongolian Gypsophila). Hardy perennial, rosy white flowers, tall.

—muralis. GYP-8. Pkt. 10c
Hardy annual, 1-ft. rose colored flowers, solitary and auxiliary, dwarf, good rock garden subject.

—oldhamiana. GYP-9. Pkt. 15c
Bright flesh pink flowers, mid-summer till frost, 3-ft., perennial.

—pacific. GYP-10. Pkt. 20c
Hardy perennial, good cutting and much branched plant of the *G. paniculata* type but later, more erect, clear rose pink, 3-ft. yellow, orange, red, pink and lavender

—paniculata, double, Snowflake.

GYP-11. Pkt. 20c; 1/4 oz. 60c
Hardy perennial with tiny round flowers covering the plant. July to frost; excellent for use in cut flowers and a very popular flower, 3-ft.

—Snowstorm. GYP-12. Pkt. 20c; 1/4 oz. 70c
Hardy perennial with flowers like tiny bells, covering the plant; flowers smaller than *G. elegans*, blooming all summer and fall and making the best of white cut flowers, making any bouquet much prettier with its misty effect; 3-ft.

—Single White. GYP-13. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c
Hardy perennial with tiny mist-like white flowers in profusion, June-July; nothing better for mixing in bouquets for its misty effect; it is also an excellent everlasting, the whole plant can be hung up in an airy place and dried for winter use, 2 1/2-ft.

—repens, Rose. GYP-14. Pkt. 15c
An excellent perennial species, trailing dense carpet-like plant for rockeries, edging or border, rose color, June-July, HP, 6-in. tall.

—White. GYP-15. Pkt. 15c
Perennial, with white flowers otherwise same as above, HP, 6-in.

HEDYCHUM (hee-DIK-i-um)
(Ginger Lily, Butterfly Lily, Garland Flower). Tropical plants of the Ginger Family mostly native of India. In frost-free regions they are favorites in the open garden but greenhouse plants in N. R. Robust growers, 3-5-ft., with very ornamental foliage similar to that of the Canna, with sprays of spikes of fragrant flowers in white, cream, orange and pinks to scarlet. Rich soil, a peaty loam with sand, and good proportion of rotted cow manure.

—acuminatum. HEDY-1. Pkt. 25c
Similar to *H. Spicatum*.

—coccineum. HEDY-2. Pkt. 25c
One inch spikes of bright crimson flowers.

—densiflorum. HEDY-4. Pkt. 25c
Spikes of white flowers.

—gardenianum. HEDY-3. Pkt. 25c
Long spikes of lemon-yellow flowers.

—gracile. HEDY-7. Pkt. 25c
Flowers small greenish white.

—apicatum. HEDY-5. Pkt. 25c
Spikes 1-ft. long, flowers white.

—thryrsiflorum. HEDY-6. Pkt. 25c
Spikes, densely set with white flowers.

—Mixed. HEDY-8X. Pkt. 20c

HELENIUM (he-LEE-ni-um)

Mostly perennial plants with yellow flower heads, borne alone or in flat-topped clusters. Rich loamy soil best, and they make fine background planting in the border. Easily grown from seeds.

—autumnale. HELE-1. Pkt. 15c
Two inch heads of flowers whose rays shade from lemon yellow to deep red, to 6-ft. tall.

—Mixed. HELE-2. Pkt. 15c

—Sanfordi. HLIP-1. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c
(Humboldtium). Small flowers in clusters making balls 1 1/2-in. across, color deep rich golden yellow with the outer bracts having a greenish tinge; cut when buds are open, strip off the leaves and hang in a shady place for drying, they retain their color for years.

—Helleborus. HEL-1. Pkt. 25c
(Christmas Rose). Bright colored divided foliage and large attractive rosy white flowers resembling wild roses or anemones with prominent yellowish stamens, appearing in late winter or early spring; partial shade, in rich moist soil and do not disturb when once established; a fern bed gives excellent protection both winter and summer. They are excellent for the border or for the rockery, and plants potted up in late summer can be flowered indoors in the winter. They last well when cut; plants bear flowers the third year.

—Helleborus. HEL-2. Pkt. 25c
(Christmas Rose). Bright colored divided foliage and large attractive rosy white flowers resembling wild roses or anemones with prominent yellowish stamens, appearing in late winter or early spring; partial shade, in rich moist soil and do not disturb when once established; a fern bed gives excellent protection both winter and summer. They are excellent for the border or for the rockery, and plants potted up in late summer can be flowered indoors in the winter. They last well when cut; plants bear flowers the third year.

—Helleborus. HEL-3. Pkt. 25c
(Christmas Rose). Bright colored divided foliage and large attractive rosy white flowers resembling wild roses or anemones with prominent yellowish stamens, appearing in late winter or early spring; partial shade, in rich moist soil and do not disturb when once established; a fern bed gives excellent protection both winter and summer. They are excellent for the border or for the rockery, and plants potted up in late summer can be flowered indoors in the winter. They last well when cut; plants bear flowers the third year.

—Helleborus. HEL-4. Pkt. 25c
(Christmas Rose). Bright colored divided foliage and large attractive rosy white flowers resembling wild roses or anemones with prominent yellowish stamens, appearing in late winter or early spring; partial shade, in rich moist soil and do not disturb when once established; a fern bed gives excellent protection both winter and summer. They are excellent for the border or for the rockery, and plants potted up in late summer can be flowered indoors in the winter. They last well when cut; plants bear flowers the third year.

—Helleborus. HEL-5. Pkt. 25c
(Christmas Rose). Bright colored divided foliage and large attractive rosy white flowers resembling wild roses or anemones with prominent yellowish stamens, appearing in late winter or early spring; partial shade, in rich moist soil and do not disturb when once established; a fern bed gives excellent protection both winter and summer. They are excellent for the border or for the rockery, and plants potted up in late summer can be flowered indoors in the winter. They last well when cut; plants bear flowers the third year.

—Helleborus. HEL-6. Pkt. 25c
(Christmas Rose). Bright colored divided foliage and large attractive rosy white flowers resembling wild roses or anemones with prominent yellowish stamens, appearing in late winter or early spring; partial shade, in rich moist soil and do not disturb when once established; a fern bed gives excellent protection both winter and summer. They are excellent for the border or for the rockery, and plants potted up in late summer can be flowered indoors in the winter. They last well when cut; plants bear flowers the third year.

—Helleborus. HEL-7. Pkt. 25c
(Christmas Rose). Bright colored divided foliage and large attractive rosy white flowers resembling wild roses or anemones with prominent yellowish stamens, appearing in late winter or early spring; partial shade, in rich moist soil and do not disturb when once established; a fern bed gives excellent protection both winter and summer. They are excellent for the border or for the rockery, and plants potted up in late summer can be flowered indoors in the winter. They last well when cut; plants bear flowers the third year.

—Helleborus. HEL-8. Pkt. 25c
(Christmas Rose). Bright colored divided foliage and large attractive rosy white flowers resembling wild roses or anemones with prominent yellowish stamens, appearing in late winter or early spring; partial shade, in rich moist soil and do not disturb when once established; a fern bed gives excellent protection both winter and summer. They are excellent for the border or for the rockery, and plants potted up in late summer can be flowered indoors in the winter. They last well when cut; plants bear flowers the third year.

—Helleborus. HEL-9. Pkt. 25c
(Christmas Rose). Bright colored divided foliage and large attractive rosy white flowers resembling wild roses or anemones with prominent yellowish stamens, appearing in late winter or early spring; partial shade, in rich moist soil and do not disturb when once established; a fern bed gives excellent protection both winter and summer. They are excellent for the border or for the rockery, and plants potted up in late summer can be flowered indoors in the winter. They last well when cut; plants bear flowers the third year.

—Helleborus. HEL-10. Pkt. 25c
(Christmas Rose). Bright colored divided foliage and large attractive rosy white flowers resembling wild roses or anemones with prominent yellowish stamens, appearing in late winter or early spring; partial shade, in rich moist soil and do not disturb when once established; a fern bed gives excellent protection both winter and summer. They are excellent for the border or for the rockery, and plants potted up in late summer can be flowered indoors in the winter. They last well when cut; plants bear flowers the third year.

—Helleborus. HEL-11. Pkt. 25c
(Christmas Rose). Bright colored divided foliage and large attractive rosy white flowers resembling wild roses or anemones with prominent yellowish stamens, appearing in late winter or early spring; partial shade, in rich moist soil and do not disturb when once established; a fern bed gives excellent protection both winter and summer. They are excellent for the border or for the rockery, and plants potted up in late summer can be flowered indoors in the winter. They last well when cut; plants bear flowers the third year.

—Helleborus. HEL-12. Pkt. 25c
(Christmas Rose). Bright colored divided foliage and large attractive rosy white flowers resembling wild roses or anemones with prominent yellowish stamens, appearing in late winter or early spring; partial shade, in rich moist soil and do not disturb when once established; a fern bed gives excellent protection both winter and summer. They are excellent for the border or for the rockery, and plants potted up in late summer can be flowered indoors in the winter. They last well when cut; plants bear flowers the third year.

—Helleborus. HEL-13. Pkt. 25c
(Christmas Rose). Bright colored divided foliage and large attractive rosy white flowers resembling wild roses or anemones with prominent yellowish stamens, appearing in late winter or early spring; partial shade, in rich moist soil and do not disturb when once established; a fern bed gives excellent protection both winter and summer. They are excellent for the border or for the rockery, and plants potted up in late summer can be flowered indoors in the winter. They last well when cut; plants bear flowers the third year.

—Helleborus. HEL-14. Pkt. 25c
(Christmas Rose). Bright colored divided foliage and large attractive rosy white flowers resembling wild roses or anemones with prominent yellowish stamens, appearing in late winter or early spring; partial shade, in rich moist soil and do not disturb when once established; a fern bed gives excellent protection both winter and summer. They are excellent for the border or for the rockery, and plants potted up in late summer can be flowered indoors in the winter. They last well when cut; plants bear flowers the third year.

—Helleborus. HEL-15. Pkt. 25c
(Christmas Rose). Bright colored divided foliage and large attractive rosy white flowers resembling wild roses or anemones with prominent yellowish stamens, appearing in late winter or early spring; partial shade, in rich moist soil and do not disturb when once established; a fern bed gives excellent protection both winter and summer. They are excellent for the border or for the rockery, and plants potted up in late summer can be flowered indoors in the winter. They last well when cut; plants bear flowers the third year.

—Helleborus. HEL-16. Pkt. 25c
(Christmas Rose). Bright colored divided foliage and large attractive rosy white flowers resembling wild roses or anemones with prominent yellowish stamens, appearing in late winter or early spring; partial shade, in rich moist soil and do not disturb when once established; a fern bed gives excellent protection both winter and summer. They are excellent for the border or for the rockery, and plants potted up in late summer can be flowered indoors in the winter. They last well when cut; plants bear flowers the third year.

—Helleborus. HEL-17. Pkt. 25c
(Christmas Rose). Bright colored divided foliage and large attractive rosy white flowers resembling wild roses or anemones with prominent yellowish stamens, appearing in late winter or early spring; partial shade, in rich moist soil and do not disturb when once established; a fern bed gives excellent protection both winter and summer. They are excellent for the border or for the rockery, and plants potted up in late summer can be flowered indoors in the winter. They last well when cut; plants bear flowers the third year.

—Helleborus. HEL-18. Pkt. 25c
(Christmas Rose). Bright colored divided foliage and large attractive rosy white flowers resembling wild roses or anemones with prominent yellowish stamens, appearing in late winter or early spring; partial shade, in rich moist soil and do not disturb when once established; a fern bed gives excellent protection both winter and summer. They are excellent for the border or for the rockery, and plants potted up in late summer can be flowered indoors in the winter. They last well when cut; plants bear flowers the third year.

—Helleborus. HEL-19. Pkt. 25c
(Christmas Rose). Bright colored divided foliage and large attractive rosy white flowers resembling wild roses or anemones with prominent yellowish stamens, appearing in late winter or early spring; partial shade, in rich moist soil and do not disturb when once established; a fern bed gives excellent protection both winter and summer. They are excellent for the border or for the rockery, and plants potted up in late summer can be flowered indoors in the winter. They last well when cut; plants bear flowers the third year.

—Helleborus. HEL-20. Pkt. 25c
(Christmas Rose). Bright colored divided foliage and large attractive rosy white flowers resembling wild roses or anemones with prominent yellowish stamens, appearing in late winter or early spring; partial shade, in rich moist soil and do not disturb when once established; a fern bed gives excellent protection both winter and summer. They are excellent for the border or for the rockery, and plants potted up in late summer can be flowered indoors in the winter. They last well when cut; plants bear flowers the third year.

—Helleborus. HEL-21. Pkt. 25c
(Christmas Rose). Bright colored divided foliage and large attractive rosy white flowers resembling wild roses or anemones with prominent yellowish stamens, appearing in late winter or early spring; partial shade, in rich moist soil and do not disturb when once established; a fern bed gives excellent protection both winter and summer. They are excellent for the border or for the rockery, and plants potted up in late summer can be flowered indoors in the winter. They last well when cut; plants bear flowers the third year.

—Helleborus. HEL-22. Pkt. 25c
(Christmas Rose). Bright colored divided foliage and large attractive rosy white flowers resembling wild roses or anemones with prominent yellowish stamens, appearing in late winter or early spring; partial shade, in rich moist soil and do not disturb when once established; a fern bed gives excellent protection both winter and summer. They are excellent for the border or for the rockery, and plants potted up in late summer can be flowered indoors in the winter. They last well when cut; plants bear flowers the third year.

—Helleborus. HEL-23. Pkt. 25c
(Christmas Rose). Bright colored divided foliage and large attractive rosy white flowers resembling wild roses or anemones with prominent yellowish stamens, appearing in late winter or early spring; partial shade, in rich moist soil and do not disturb when once established; a fern bed gives excellent protection both winter and summer. They are excellent for the border or for the rockery, and plants potted up in late summer can be flowered indoors in the winter. They last well when cut; plants bear flowers the third year.

—Helleborus. HEL-24. Pkt. 25c
(Christmas Rose). Bright colored divided foliage and

HYOSCYAMUS

(hy-oh-SY-ah-mus)

Funnel-shaped flowers in spikes called Henbane, found on poor soil. Same species are grown for medicinal uses.

—niger. HYOS-1. Pkt. 10c

IBERIS (y-BEE-ris)

CANDYTUFF. Small to medium sized annual and perennial herbaceous plants, native of S. Europe, hardy and easy to grow. There are two distinct kinds, the half hardy annuals and the perennials. The annuals are used in the rock garden and for edging or in pots, and will bloom the entire season if kept from seeding. The perennials bloom only in the spring. Both are low growing, do well in ordinary garden soil and require little care. Sow seeds of the annuals outdoors in mid-May as they do not take to transplanting. The larger the planting the better the effect. Germination is fast and growth rapid. The perennials can be sown in the fall.

—gibraltarica. IBER-1. Pkt. 10c (Gibraltar Candytuff). Evergreen perennial with light purple or lilac flowers in flat clusters.

—Violet Rose. IBER-2. Pkt. 10c

—Jucunda. IBER-3. Pkt. 35c Dwarf, 4-in. tall, perennial, pink flowers. Excellent rock garden plant.

—sempervirens. IBER-4. Pkt. 20c (Edging Candytuff). Evergreen with white flowers in raceme-like heads, 1-ft. perennial.

—UMBELLATA. (Globe Candytuff). Annual, branching freely, to 15-in. tall. This is the popular garden Candytuff, with many varieties.

—Giant-Hyacinth-Flowered, White. IBER-5. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c

—Empress. IBER-6. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c Large spikes of the purest white, erect habit.

—Hyacinth-Flowered White. IBER-7. Pkt. 15c; oz. 90c

Reselected Florist Strain. This is a superior strain, 15-in. tall with enormous trusses of uniform blooms.

—Best Mixed. IBER-8. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c

Umbellata, in all its colors.

IMPATIENS (im-PAY-shi-enz)

(Touch-Me-Not, Snapweed). Interesting genus of greenhouse, border and wild garden plants, differing so in form and habit that only the spur formed by one of the three sepals and the way the ripe seed pod quickly curl at a touch to expel the ripe seed, reveals their relationship.

BALSAMINA: (Golden Balsam). This is the popular garden Balsam with its rose-shaped flowers in white, lavender, lemon-yellow, and many shades of red crowded closely to the leafy stems. Seeds sown indoors in April and set out in June will continue to bloom till frost when most flowers are gone. Require rich sandy loam, ample moisture, some shade and plenty of room, space 2-ft. apart. Pinch off first buds and remove side shoots if a heavily flowered central spike is wanted; 2-ft. tall.

—Double Camella-Flowered. IMP-1. Pkt. 15c

Finest mixed, a beautiful flowered strain.

—Double Rose-Flowered. IMP-2. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c

The double flowers are clustered in the axils of the leaves on short stems giving the plant a rose-like appearance, white, rose and red shades; full sun, rich soil, plenty of moisture, 20-in.

HOLSTII: Red-striped stems and flowers varying from white to scarlet, grown as greenhouse plants, house plants and for summer border subjects. Tender perennial.

—holstii. IMP-3. Pkt. 15c

—hybrids. IMP-4. Pkt. 15c

—Morganroter. IMP-5. Pkt. 15c Large flowering, salmon.

—Schottenglut. IMP-6. Pkt. 20c Dark red, an especially fine plant.

SULTANI: Best known greenhouse subject. Long a favorite house plant. Easily grown and flowers indoors the year round. It can be set out in a partly shaded spot in the garden where it will form a bushy 15-in. plant, with an abundance of bloom.

—Karminzweg. IMP-7. Pkt. 20c

A new dwarf variety in a glistening carmine. Very choice.

—Hybrids. IMP-8. Pkt. 20c

—arguta. IMP-9. Pkt. 20c

9-inch plants bearing violet flowers in autumn.

—diffusum. IMP-10. Pkt. 20c

Small plant with funnel-like flowers in bunches.

—urticifolia. IMP-11. Pkt. 20c

Robust, erect plant with large pink flowers.

INCARVILLEA

(in-kahr-VIL-ee-ah)

Showy and fairly hardy perennials from China; plants produce terminal clusters of red or yellow flowers above the basal group of vivid green leaves; flowers tubular with a broadly expanded 5-lobed rim. Thrive in rich but light, well drained soil in sunny location. Plant seeds in spring or summer for flowering the following summer; in the N. give winter protection.

—delavayi. ICAR-1. Pkt. 15c

2-ft. tall, rose-purple flowers with yellow tubes, very fine, late flowering perennial.

—variabilis. ICAR-2. Pkt. 25c

An easy to grow annual ever-bloomer, flowers are trumpets reminding one of Gloxinias, blending of cream into pale rose, foliage fern-like, 2-ft.

IPOMOEA (y-poh-MEE-ah)

(Morning Glories). Easily grown vines in any fairly good soil; never plant until soil is thoroughly warm, if too cold seeds will only rot, even in southern Cal. they should not be planted until late May. Filling a small notch at top of seed helps considerably in germinating; always select the driest, sandiest part of the garden, planting where they are to remain as they resent transplanting. Keep plants on the dry side to induce early and abundant flowering and sparse leaf growth; a poor soil is better than a rich one, and no fertilizer; best on wall, fence or trellis, about 8-ft. tall. See Convolvulus for other, so-called Morning Glories.

PURPUREA: This is the common garden Morning Glory which comes in many varieties as listed below.

—Cornell. IPOM-1. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Large flower type, Morning Glory, with cornelian red, bordered white flowers, free blooming, attractive bright green foliage.

—Heavenly Blue. IPOM-2. Pkt. 15c; oz. 60c

(Clarke's Early Strain) Sky-blue shading golden-yellow in throat, very early.

—Pearly Gates. IPOM-3. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.30

Vigorous, free blooming, pure white with faint creamy sheen near center.

—Rose Marie. IPOM-4. Pkt. 15c; oz. 70c

Only double flowered Ipomoea, deep rose, early flowering.

—Scarlet O'Hara. IPOM-5. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Dark wine red, early, attractive foliage, 3½-in. flowers.

—White Magic. IPOM-6. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Very early and free flowering. Large fleecy white blending to cream deep in throat, making a heavy cascade of flowers over trellis.

—Red, White and Blue. IPOM-7X. Pkt. 15c; oz. 70c

Equal mixture of Scarlet O'Hara, Heavenly Blue and White Magic, for those wishing a red, white and blue combination.

—Large-flowered Mixed. IPOM-8X. Pkt. 15c; oz. 70c

Blend of the above varieties.

—bona nox. IPOM-9. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c

Purple throat shading to lavender, a night flowering favorite in the moonlight garden.

—hederifolia or nil. IPOM-10. Pkt. 20c

Ivy leaved strain, rapid growing vines, flowering in 6 weeks from seed. The source of the large flowering Japanese or Imperial forms. Colors blue, purple, pink, or rose.

—striped leaves. IPOM-11. Pkt. 20c

Same as above except it being a striped leaf strain, with large flowers.

—Nimbata, Hybrids. IPOM-12. Pkt. 15c

—imperialis, Mixed. IPOM-13. Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c

(The Japanese or Imperial Morning Glories). This strain is especially large, with a very good color selection.

—nociflora. IPOM-14. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c

(Moonflower). Black seed. They are now classified as *Colonyction aculeatum*. Flowers open all night and close at noon, except on cloudy days, growing to 20-feet in good soil. Tender annuals. Soak and notch seed before planting; they can be started in small pots indoors a month earlier.

—White Seeded. IPOM-15. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c

IRIS

These are easily grown from seed, the growing of which is very interesting and entertaining, especially those gardeners who have the experimental urge. The most important point in Iris is that cold instead of warm is required in their germination; sow seeds outdoors in late fall so they will have the benefit of winter freezing.

If planted in the spring use the refrigerating method as explained elsewhere; after the seeds germinate they may be transplanted most any time. Like the growing of Dahlias, Gladioli and many other such flowers, from seeds, there is plenty of interest in their growing and the developing of new types, colors and combinations.

—Alaska. IRIS-1. Pkt. 20c

Dwarf blue, gathered on Kodiak Island and most likely I. setosa which is 18-in. tall, beautiful, deep purplish-blue flowers.

—clarkei. IRIS-11. Pkt. 25c

Pretty bright blue, blotched violet, throat yellow.

—dichotoma. IRIS-2. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$2.00

(Vesper Iris). Quickest and easiest grower of the Irises, often giving a few flowers the first year from seed; flowers are fragrant, bloom thru Aug., bearing in great sprays, 4-ft. high, color range translucent lavender, creamy white to violet, purple with markings of buff, mahogany and copper.

—hookeriana. IRIS-12. Pkt. 25c

Dwarf, flower head solitary, purplish blue, blotched with darker blue.

—kaempferi. Mixed. IRIS-3. Pkt. 20c

The Japanese type, the most magnificent of the entire genus. They require an acid, rich soil and abundant moisture during their growing season. This is a French crown strain.

—kaempferi. IRIS-13. Pkt. 20c

Same but seed from India.

—missouriensis. IRIS-15. Pkt. 25c

A good species, native of the western states and the only wild species in the Mont. area.

—nepalense. IRIS-14. Pkt. 25c

Dwarf, flowers pale lilac.

—pumila, Mixed. IRIS-4. Pkt. 20c

Dwarf growing species belonging to the bearded or Pogoniris group, 6-12-in. tall, blooming in April, thriving in either alkaline, neutral or acid soil, rich but not too rich a soil.

—siberica, Mixed. IRIS-5. Pkt. 15c

Contains many color forms and most widely grown of the beardless forms, from which many new hybrids have been developed.

—spuria, Mixed. IRIS-6. Pkt. 20c

Flowers resemble in form the bulbous Dutch and Spanish Irises. Long lasting when cut; has satiny seeds. Colors include yellow splashed whites, golden yellows, tawnies, lilac, lavender and varied blues.

—Avalon Blend. IRIS-7. Pkt. 25c; oz. \$2.00

Contains a very large number of species and we believe the best collection obtainable; for one interested in growing Iris from seed, there is in this blend species that would be difficult to secure in any other way.

—Delta Blend. IRIS-8. Pkt. 20c; oz. \$2.00

(Louisiana Delta Iris). Quite unlike other Iris groups and is hardy in the North, even tho it comes from the South; blossoms large standards mostly horizontal, flowers show clearest blue, lavender to purple, red-violet, lilac cerise with pink-tawny and rose tones, mahogany, near reds and orange with white.

—Iris Blend. IRIS-10X. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Containing all types and kinds.

—Vilmorin Choice Mixed. IRIS-9. Pkt. 15c; oz. 60c

A blend made up by a leading French grower, and should contain many different types.

ISATIS (Y-sah-tis)

Wood. Annual, biennial and perennial plants (Crucifer Family). Erect or branching with small yellow or yellowish flowers. There are two species especially ornamental, both easily grown from seed.

—glauca. ISAT-1. Pkt. 15c

Perennial, used in the border, flowers yellow in very large clusters, to 4 ft. tall.

KNIPHOFIA (nip-HOH-fi-ah)

(Torch-lily, Red-hot-Poker, Poker Plant and Flame-flower, also listed as Tritoma). Most striking garden plants for autumn flowers, with their dense cigar-shaped spikes of red or yellow tubular flowers rising like skyrockets above other plants; seed sown very early indoors will produce

some flowers the first year. Where the climate is too severe during winter they may be dug up and stored in dry soil over winter; the species hybridize freely.

—gracilis. KNIP-2. Pkt. 15c

Orange-red flowers.

—Early hybrids. KNIP-4. Pkt. 10c

Perennial, American grown hybrids.

—Pfitzer's Hybrids. KNIP-5. Pkt. 15c

Very large brilliant red.

—Uvaria Hybrid, gr. fl. KNIP-3. Pkt. 15c

Most common grown species, large flowered, mixed, perennial.

—Vericres, Hybrids. KNIP-1. Pkt. 15c

Creamy white and coral red flowers, early.

—Mixed. KNIP-6X. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 80c

A mixture of above together with other varieties as received.

KOCHIA (KOH-ki-ah)

(Summer Cypress, Mexican Fire Bush, Burning Bush). Fast growing annual plants mostly used as specimens and for hedges; the foliage is small, dense and a bright green in the spring but a deeper shade in the summer turning bronze-red in the fall. Easy to grow in moderately rich soil, either from seed started indoors or in open ground early in May; their uniform shape and size makes them good plants for quick growing hedges, 3-ft.

—childsii. KOCH-1. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c

Most popular type, plants turn red in fall, 3-ft.

LAGURUS (lah-GEU-rus)

(Hares-tail or Rabbit-tail Grass). An annual ornamental grass, sometimes grown indoors as a pot plant and also for dry flowers in the winter, can also be used as an edging grass, 6-9-inches.

—ovatus. LAGU-1. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 25c

LANTANA (lan-TAH-nah)

Shrubby plants resembling Verbenas to which they are related. They are tropical plants and natives from the Gulf States south and are fine greenhouse plants as well as for the garden. Being tender they must be started early indoors and protected against cold and frosts. Seeds are slow to germinate.

—Bruant's Dwarf Hybrids. LANT-1. Pkt. 15c

(L. camara). Widely grown in the greenhouse and an excellent summer bedding plant. Low compact plants with pretty Verbenalike flower heads in white, rose, orange, scarlet, etc. They are perennials but tender in the N.

—French Hybrids. LANT-2. Pkt. 15c

This is a French strain which is claimed to be extra choice. Otherwise same as above.

LARKSPUR

Common name for the annual form of Delphinium. They are amongst the very best cut flower annuals and the greatly improved strains we are offering, it is hard to conceive a more effective cut flower. They are cool weather plants and for best results should be sown in the fall.

In warm sections, such as Southern California, they are sown as early as August, broadcast where they are to bloom and if for the cut flower market, are sown thick like radishes and the entire plant pulled to go to market. For the home garden, on the other hand, plants are thinned out to the proper distance and allowed to branch normally for a more brilliant show of color.

In the colder sections, seed should be sown broadcast in November in its permanent position in the garden. If very severe, a light mulch covering should be applied. Seed will, therefore, remain stratified and dormant throughout the winter months and with the spring thaws and first warmth will germinate and commence to grow. As Larkspur seed requires a chilling for best germination, this is the ideal treatment for best results in spring sowing.

—Cockade Type, Mixed. LARK-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c; lb. \$9.00

A new type, recently introduced that has been especially liked by the florists and commercial growers. Tall, symmetrical plants, bearing long branches of full double florets; be sure to try this new type this year, 4-ft. High class blend of all the varieties and colors.

—Pastel Shades. LARK-2. Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c; lb. \$9.00

Beautiful blend of soft pastel colors, correctly blended for cutting.

—Giant Imperial, Mixed. LARK-3. Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c; lb. \$9.00

Tall, upright, compact, basal branching in habit, they are most popular for cutting and garden display. Delphinium-like spikes of double flowers on 4-5-ft. stems, requiring but half the space of the old type.

—Los Angeles. LARK-4. Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c; lb. \$9.00

Brilliant pink on salmon.

—Blue Spire. LARK-5. Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c; lb. \$9.00

Deep oxford blue.

—Carmine King. LARK-6. Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c; lb. \$10.00

Improved. A new very distinct improvement over the old Carmine King; holds its color under trying conditions and has the largest florets of the King type to date; deep carmine-rose.

—Miss California. LARK-7. Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c; lb. \$9.00

Beautiful deep rose on salmon.

—Tall Branching, Mixed. LARK-8. Pkt. 10c; oz. 70c; lb. \$7.00

A tall branching type, 4-ft. tall, that will especially suit large border plantings. It is a choice color blend.

—Larkspur, Mixed. LARK-9X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 70c; lb. \$7.00

Made up of all colors and types, especially valued where one wishes to scatter the seeds in waste places or roadsides.

LATHYRUS (LATH-i-rus)

Both vines and erect plants, annuals and perennials with tendrils and showy flowers in white, shades of red, yellow and purple. The perennials grow well in ordinary soil and will stand some shade while the annuals require deep moist soil and full sunlight; provide supports and if flowers are kept picked the blooming period will be lengthened.

—latifolius, Mixed. LATH-1X. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.30

(The perennial Sweet Pea). Useful for training on pillars, fences, old trees, stumps and stone piles, 5-6-ft. Plants early in spring.

—Pink Beauty. LATH-2. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.30

—Red Beauty. LATH-3. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.30

—White Pearl. LATH-4. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.30

NOTE: We can supply Lily Bulbs on almost every variety, either in the spring or the fall. Ask for the special lists.

Due to the continued unsettled conditions in Europe, we may not be able to offer as large a list in seeds as we should, but each week brings in a new variety

LAVANDULA (la-VAN-dew-la)

Lavender. A fragrant plant grown for ornament in the garden and for its sweet scent when dried; the dried flowers are used to fill sachets and to perfume clothing and linens. It is grown commercially for the production of "oil of spike", aromatic vinegar and lavender water; not being hardy it is not grown much in northern gardens and must be protected over winter by mulching with coarse material. Set plants 2-ft. apart in their permanent location, in a dry, light limey soil and full sun; in rich or moist soils they do not do so well and lack the fragrance produced in an ideal location. Formally listed as *L. officinalis* and *L. vera*; annual, 2-ft.

—spica. LAV-3. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 70c

—Munstead Strain. LAV-1. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. \$1.00

Dwarf, deep lavender, 1-ft., a choice strain.

—Vilmorin Hybrids. LAV-2. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 60c

French hybrids, beautiful flowers.

LAVATERA (lav-ah-TEE-rah)

Fast growing, herbaceous annuals and shrubby perennials; the annuals are colorful with mallow-like flowers, easily grown. The perennials are specially suited to the West Coast section and all will bloom the first year with a little extra attention; do not transplant.

—arbores. LAVT-1. Pkt. 10c

A shrubby biennial with dark veined magenta flowers, 6-10 ft. perennial grown as an annual.

—trimestris var., splendens, Mixed. LAVT-2. Pkt. 10c

Hardy annual, white and rose-pink, mallow-like flowers on large plant for show or cutting, 3-ft.

—Loveliness. LAVT-3. Pkt. 15c

A new and very highly recommended German variety, large rose flowers.

LEONTOPODIUM

(le-on-tuh-POH-di-um)

The much prized Swiss Edelweiss (AY-del-vys). A tufted perennial with white woolly foliage and inconspicuous flowers, surrounded by floral leaves in star-like clusters; a most sought after subject for the alpine rock garden and sometimes grown in pots; requires rough sandy loam, plenty of room in rock crevices for its wide spreading roots and full sunlight; also good in border, best grown from very early planted seeds.

—perenne, var. sibiricum. LINN-6. Pkt. 15c
The most reliable perennial Flax. The flowers are a good blue, 18 inches.
—lewisi. LINN-7. Pkt. 25c
Nothing more graceful than this native Mont. blue Flax, 18-24-in. tall, June-July.

LOBELIA (loh-BEE-li-ah)

Annual and perennials, flowers generally blue or red. For garden purposes they are divided into the 2 classes. The annuals being most popular, are used as green house plants, in beds and also as edgings, they are tender annuals.

ERINUS: The main annual species, most popular as a small plant for the border. Start seed in Jan. or Feb. indoors for blooming size plants ready to set out in late May, when they will bloom till frost.

—Blue Stone. LOB-1. Pkt. 15c
New. Dwarf plants covered with clear blue flowers, excellent for rock garden.
—Cambridge Blue. LOB-2. Pkt. 15c
Compact variety, in clear light blue flowers, pretty in rock garden.

—Crystal Palace. LOB-3. Pkt. 15c
This is a compact strain with rich deep blue flowers, dark foliage, 4-in. tall.
—Crystal Palace. LOB-4. Pkt. 15c
Dark blue flowers, dark foliage, taller plants than LOB-3.

—Bedding Queen. LOB-9. Pkt. 15c
Dark blue with large white eye, an extra choice strain.
—Dorothea. LOB-5. Pkt. 15c
Dwarf strain in a bishop's violet.

—Emperor William. LOB-6. Pkt. 15c
This is a dwarf compact strain of this beautiful flower, color Cornflower-blue.
—Mrs. Clibran. LOB-7. Pkt. 20c
Showy dark blue flowers with white eye, dwarf compact growth, only 4-in. high, very free flowering.

ERINUS PENDULA: Trailing type and especially useful for window boxes and hanging baskets, where the plants tend to hang from the box.
—Sapphire. LOB-8. Pkt. 15c
Dark blue, with large white eye, showy.
—rosea. LOB-10. Pkt. 20c
This is a species from India, described as "tall plant with short branches, rose or white flowers crowded in short racemes." Best to treat as an annual.

—pyramidalis. LOB-11. Pkt. 20c
Another Indian species, 3-ft. Plant with many flowered purple-rose flowers in racemes.

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—nanus, Blue. LUP-5. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c
Small seeded type, native of California, 1-ft. annual. Blue.

—mutabilis. LUP-6. Pkt. 15c
Blue and white flowers, sweet scented, annual.

—Cruikshanki. LUP-7. Pkt. 15c
White shaded yellow and purple, annual.

—polyphyllus, Mixed. LUP-8. Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c
Tall perennial with winged flowers blooming most of the summer, colors purple, white and rose.

—Russell. LUP-9. Pkt. 25c; oz. \$2.75
The most beautiful of all hardy Lupins, a rare and showy combination of color with bright pastel colors predominating.

—subcarnosus. LUP-10. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c
Texas Blue Bonnet. Small seeded, strong bushes, 15-in. tall bearing in June massive flower spikes closely set with large deep blue flowers.

—Alaska Lupin. LUP-11. Pkt. 15c
Blue Lupin, collected on Kodiak Island, and not yet identified but no doubt L. Arcticus, which is beautiful. 18-in., color cream, pinkish lavender, magenta and shades of purple and blue.

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TALL AFRICAN NOVELTY TYPES.

—Crown of Gold. MARY-1. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 60c
Collarette type with odorless foliage, golden yellow flowers.

—Gigantea Sunset. MARY-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 80c
Giant Flowered. Mixed. Huge flowers 5-in. across, colors orange, yellow and primrose, 3 1/2-ft.

—Orange. MARY-3. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. \$1.20
Golden Glow. Mary-4. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 60c
Golden Yellow, Odorless foliage.

—Mission Giants, Goldsmith. MARY-5. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 90c
A new personality in Marigolds of exceptional merit. Plants about 1 1/2-ft. with an extra amount of vigor and under field conditions the plants, which are base branching, produce 8-12 stems of excellent cutting bright blooms, 4-5-in. across and in almost perfect ball-shape.

—All-Double Gold. MARY-7. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 80c
—All-Double Lemon. MARY-8. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 80c
—All-Double Orange. MARY-9. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 80c
—All-Double, Mixed. MARY-10. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 80c
—Lemon Queen. MARY-11. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. \$1.00
Los Angeles florist strain, excellent cut flower lemon yellow, 2 1/2-ft.

—Golden Emblem. MARY-12. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 80c
A rich gold with very large flowers, mid shade between Lemon Queen and Orange Prince, 2 1/2-ft.

—Orange Prince. MARY-13. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 90c
Los Angeles florist strain in true gold color.

—Carnation Flowered Types: The blooms are shaped like a carnation, are loosely ruffled broad petaled form on 2-ft. 2 1/2-ft. branching, nearly 100% double.

—Burpee Gold. MARY-14. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c
Odorless foliage, bright gold, flowers nearly 100% double.

—Golden Crown. MARY-15. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c
Tom Thumb, dwarf strain, 1-ft., golden yellow, excellent plant for low bedding.

—Yellow Supreme. MARY-16. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c
An exceptionally pretty lemon yellow, (G. M. in 1935), 2-ft.

—Golden West. MARY-16. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 45c
Early flowering, dwarf strain than Guinea Gold, rich orange, 2-ft.

—Guinea Gold. MARY-17. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 45c
Vivid golden orange of great merit, excellent cut flower.

—Gypsy Jewels. MARY-18. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c
Wide range of brilliant shades of orange, yellow and primrose. Dwarf growing gigantea type, sweet scented 4-4 1/2-in. flowers on 12-15-in. plants early, compact, neat.

—Pot O'Gold. MARY-19. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c
Deep golden orange, 100% double, dwarf growing gigantea type, 4-4 1/2-in. flowers on 12-15-in. plants, neat and compact.

—Little Giants, Mixed. MARY-20. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 90c
A collection of dwarf large flowered marigolds, 15-in. tall, pretty in the border.

—FRENCH MARIGOLDS. Mostly small plants 12 to 24-in. high, with smaller flowers than the African; they are especially good for bedding and the smaller varieties, excellent for edging. Some make fine pot plants.

—NEW HARMONY TYPES: (Tagetes Patula).

—Butterball. MARY-21. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c
Soft butter yellow with maroon on center petals, very free flowering, 8-in. tall.

—Gold Crest. MARY-22. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c
Golden yellow flowers, 2-in. crested centers of quilled petals surrounded by several guard petals, very early and free flowering, 8-in. tall.

—Golden Harmony. MARY-23. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c
Luminous golden yellow, both center and guards, compact 11-in. plants, 100% double.

—Golden Supreme. MARY-24. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c
Larger flowers than Golden Harmony and taller, 1 1/2-ft.

—Harmony. MARY-25. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c
Deep orange, maroon collar, broad petals and very even growth, early, 1-ft.

—Melody. MARY-26. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c
Clear self golden yellow throughout, early, free flowering, 1 1/4-in. flowers, 1-ft.

—Orbit. MARY-27. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 35c
Golden yellow center, reddish brown guard petals, compact, 100% double, 1-ft.

—Spotlight. MARY-28. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 35c
Yellow center, mahogany border, 1 1/4-in. across, very early, 1-ft.

—Spry. MARY-29. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c
Yellow crested centers with red guard petals, 1 1/2-in. across, blooms in less than 9 weeks, 9-inches.

—Sunkist. MARY-30. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c
Bright golden-orange, dandy companion Butterball, flowering very early 1 1/2-2-in. across, 8-in.

—Sunbeam. MARY-31. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 35c
Pure golden yellow, pretty, 15-in. tall.

—Winter Harmony. MARY-32. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. \$1.00
Tall, winter flowering greenhouse variety, golden orange crested centers with reddish brown guard petals, 2 1/2-in. across,

very even growth, long stems, 100% double.

—Dwarf Harmony. MARY-33. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c
Uniform 11-in. plants, coming in fanciful two tone combinations from lemon yellow to dark red.

—Tall Harmony. MARY-34. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 35c
Double Harmony hybrids, excellent for cutting or display.

—Lieb's Tall Winter Flowering. MARY-35. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c
Deep brown, single and semi-double flowers for winter growing under glass.

—Australian Giant. MARY-36. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c
Tall double, or gordon tree. Brownish yellow flowers, 2 1/2-ft.

—FRENCH DWARF DOUBLE:

—Royal Scot, All Double. MARY-37. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c
Dwarf, compact, 100% double, rich mahogany and gold in uniform stripes; extra select strain, 1-ft.

—Double Monarch, Mixed. MARY-38. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c
Compact habit with large flowers, fascinating new shades; a rich color blend.

—Fire Cross. MARY-39. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c
Deep orange-yellow blotched maroon, 10-in. tall.

—Flash. MARY-40. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c
New red and gold bicolor, a new single type. Large single flowers 1 1/4-in. across in glowing shades of tawny gold to mahogany, plants mound-shaped, ideal for borders and pots, also cutting, 15-in.

—Fire Cross. MARY-41. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c
Single, dwarf, deep orange-yellow blotched maroon, 10-in.

—Legion of Honor. MARY-42. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c
Single dwarf yellow blotched brown.

—Gaome. MARY-43. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c
Tagetes signata pumila. A very dwarf compact single form, pretty orange color; beautiful edger and for rock garden, 6-in.

—Signata pumila. MARY-44. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 70c
Tagetes. Bright yellow, tiny single flowers in great profusion, on compact plants; fine for edging or filling up bare spots in rockery, 8-in.

—Little Giants. MARY-45. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 80c
Deep orange in color, only 6-in. tall, beautiful for edging or for bare spots in rockery, very free flowering, tiny single flowers.

—MATHIOLA (mat-THY-oh-lah)
Stocks. Annuals and perennials (Crucifer Family) of which the garden species consists of 2 species and one belonging to Malcomia. The genus Cheiranthus is related and to which the Wallflower belongs.

—M. incana. (Queen or Brompton Stock or Gilliflower). This is the main garden stock, it is perennial or biennial but grown as an annual and for late summer and autumn flowers. Seed is usually sown outdoors in May or June and bloom 15 weeks later, or start them 6-8 weeks earlier indoors. Keep at a temperature around 65 degrees. For greenhouse flowering seed is sown about end of Oct.

—Giants of California. Mixed. STOK-1. Pkt. 20c; 1/4 oz. 90c
Superb branching type producing immense spikes of 2-in. florets and averaging better than 70% double; one mammoth spike per stalk can be produced when transplanted 4-6-in. apart in beds. Best strain available for commercial growers.

—Early Colonial Branching, Mixed. STOK-2. Pkt. 20c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00
Extremely base branching, this type does not produce a large center spike; 12-15 branches per plant, bearing double florets, are typical of this strain, 2 1/2-ft.

nial it is best to grow them as annuals, starting seeds as early as the first of May, 6-15-in. tall.

—Allen's Defiance. MIG-1. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c

Individual florets are of immense size, compact plants, very fragrant.

—Machet Giant Flowering. MIG-2. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 40c

This is a special straining pyramidal growth.

—Machet Golden Goliath. MIG-3. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 40c

Special strain. Golden yellow flowers, large and very fragrant.

—Machet Red Goliath. MIG-4. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 40c

Special strain. Large red flowers.

—Machet New York Market. MIG-5. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 40c

Special Strain.

—Machet Special Mixed. MIG-6. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c

—grandiflora Improved. MIG-7. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c

MIMULUS (MIM-eu-lus)

Tender annuals and perennials, having large oddly shaped 2-lipped flowers of brilliant colors; excellent for boxes, baskets, house plants or for the border as well as for the greenhouse, the more tender sorts when grown outdoors should have some shade and protection from the wind and plenty of moisture. Germinate the seed at around 60 degrees. They are all grown as annuals.

—cardinalis. MIM-1. Pkt. 15c

—cupreus (tigrinus) Hybrid. MIM-2. Pkt. 15c

1-ft. tall, with flowers in contrasting stripes and spots in many colors.

—Espana. MIM-3. Pkt. 15c

Purple-garnet, yellow throat.

—Helvetia. MIM-4. Pkt. 15c

Dwarf hybrid, large reddish amaranth flowers with white throats.

—guttatus. MIM-6. Pkt. 25c

More or less prostrate with brilliant inch long yellow flowers; hardy. From the Rocky Mountains.

—lewisi. MIM-7. Pkt. 25c

Large red flowers at 1-2 ft. Requires constant moisture and as cool as possible.

Abundant at Logan Pass in Glacier National Park. A perennial growing masses the size of a wash tub along cold streams.

—Mixed. MIM-5X. Pkt. 10c

All varieties mixed.

MIRABILIS (my-RAB-i-lis)

Four O'Clocks. Tender biennials grown best as an annual in the North, bushy plants with attractive red, pink, white, lilac and yellow flowers, flowers opening in the P. M. on sunny days, July to frost; space plants 2-ft. apart, 2-3-ft. tall. They make the best for border or bedding. For a hedge, plant them 1-ft. apart and in the border 2-ft. apart. Best to sow seed in the open ground about middle of May, they do not stand frost.

—jalapa, Mixed. MIRA-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c

Mixed Four O'Clocks in all the colors.

—Dwarf Variegated. MIRA-2. Pkt. 15c

Dwarf growing with variegated leaves, mixed colors.

—longiflora, White. MIRA-3. Pkt. 10c

Much larger flowers, sweet scented.

—Violet. MIRA-4. Pkt. 10c

—uniflora. MIRA-5. Pkt. 20c

Bright rose blossoms in trumpet-intrumpet form, each long-tubed blossom rising from a second "flower" of the same vivid rose. Showy, and unusual. A free bloomer.

—Mixed Four O'Clocks. MIRA-6X. Pkt. 10c

All types mixed.

MOMORDICA

(moh-MAUR-di-kah)

Annual and perennial tendril climbing plants, they require a light rich soil; have deeply lobed leaves and yellow flowers, the fruits are very decorative when they burst open after ripening. Treat as tender annuals starting them indoors or out after frost danger is passed.

—charantia. MOMO-1. Pkt. 15c

Balsam Pear. Larger than Balsam Apple, in all its parts, and having orange red oblong fruits, 8-in. long.

MONDO (MON-doh)

Lily Turf, Snakes Beard. Oriental low growing plants of the Lily Family with evergreen grass-like leaves and small flowers in racemes. They are grown mainly as greenhouse foliage plants but are used as green turf and edging plants in California. They are easily grown in sun or shade and should be grown more in the far south.

—clarkii. MOND-1. Pkt. 25c

Charming white flowers like the Lily of the Valley.

—intermedia. MOND-2. Pkt. 25c

Grass-like leaves, and white flowers on leafless stems.

MOLUCELLA (mol-eu-SEL-ah)

—laevis. MUIU-1. Pkt. 15c

Bells of Scotland. The branching stems are closely set in elongated hyacinth-fashion with big bell-calices of pale, translucent green and within each calyx lies a curiously formed little white flower. Its a fine cut flower or the spikes can be dried for winter. Easily grown, does well in dry soils, perennial.

MYOSOTIS (my-oh-SOH-tis)

For-Get-Me-Not. They all prefer cool locations, partial shade and plenty of water in the soil, they are fine as edging plants and in boxes and baskets or bedding. In combination with Pansies or English Daisies, they make an effective display; also used in the rock garden or for ground cover in the roseary; while they are mostly perennials, they all need winter protection in the North where they can be carried over. Sow seeds early.

M. Sylvatica: Annual or biennial, 8-in.-2-ft.

—alpestris, A. Fischer. MYOS-1 Pkt. 15c

Very large flowered, deep blue, 8-in.

—oblongata perfecta. MYOS-2. Pkt. 15c

A fine winter flowering type, dark blue.

—Royal Blue. MYOS-3. Pkt. 15c

Dark blue, pretty, 12-inches.

—Gerda Seager. MYOS-4. Pkt. 20c

Blooms 6-8 days earlier.

—Marga Seager. MYOS-5. Pkt. 25c

Blue, excellent pot plant for forcing.

—Star of Love. MYOS-6. Pkt. 25c

Very floriferous, sky-blue, exquisite pot plant.

—dissitiflora. MYOS-7. Pkt. 15c

Blue.

—scorpioides. MYOS-8. Pkt. 15c

True For-get-me-not, large flowering blue, formally M. palustris.

—Mixed Myosotis. MYOS-9X. Pkt. 10c

All kinds mixed.

NASTURTIUM (nas-TUR-sum)

Tropaeolum (troh-PEE-oh-lum). Tender annuals not standing any frost, plant seeds in the open ground late in May or they can be started indoors in pots or boxes; they do best in rather poor soil in a north exposure. In some localities the leaves and seed pods are pickled and sold as Indian Cress.

SEMI-DOUBLE GLEAM.

18-in. tall, this is the most popular type.

—Orange Gleam. NAST-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. 80c

Deep glowing golden orange.

—Rose Glow. NAST-2. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. 80c

Soft granadine rose.

—Vermillion Glow. NAST-3. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. 80c

Vivid scarlet, dark foliage.

—Golden Gleam. NAST-4. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. 80c

—Scarlet Gleam. NAST-5. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. 80c

—Mixed Gleam Hybrids. NAST-6X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. 80c

GLOBE TYPE, GIANT DOUBLE FLOWERS, 12 inches.

—Scarlet Emperor. NAST-7. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 1/4 lb. 90c

Dark foliage.

—Golden Rose Emperor. NAST-8. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 1/4 lb. 90c

Dark foliage.

—Golden Globe. NAST-9. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 1/4 lb. 90c

Golden yellow flowers.

—Mahogany Gem. NAST-12. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 1/4 lb. 90c

Deep mahogany.

—Mixed Double. NAST-10X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30; 1/4 lb. 90c

—Tall Single Mixed. NAST-11. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. 90c

18 inches tall or 4 ft. trailer. Special mixture.

—Single Dark Leaved Sorts. NAST-13. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 1/4 lb. 90c

Dwarf plants with all dark leaves that are especially pretty in beds or boxes.

—peregrinum. NAST-14. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c

Canary Bird Flower. Quick growing annual climber having curiously cut yellow flowers with curved green spurs, the whole flower vaguely resembling canary birds in flight; good in any soil, 15 ft.

NEMESIA (ne-MEE-si-ah)

Small half hardy annuals having bright yellow, orange and red Snapdragon-like flowers; start seeds indoors in March, set out late in May, spacing plants closely so as to support each other; fine for window boxes.

FOLLOWING ALL BELONG TO N. STRUMOSA:

—Aurora. NEME-1. Pkt. 15c

Compact, large flowering turkey-red with milk-white.

—Fire King. NEME-2. Pkt. 15c

Dwarf compact variety, blood red flowers.

—Triumph, Mixed. NEME-3. Pkt. 15c

Large flowers, more varied color range.

—suttoni, Mixed. NEME-4. Pkt. 15c

Large flowers, more varied color range.

—Orange King. NEME-5. Pkt. 15c

Bright orange yellow, compact, large flowered.

—Twilight. NEME-6. Pkt. 15c

Blue and white, compact, large flowered.

—Best Mixed. NEME-7X. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 75c

—suberbissima, gr. fl. NEME-8. Pkt. 20c

Very choice mixture of dwarf plants.

NEMOPHILA (ne-MOF-i-lah)

Delicate annual plants, mostly natives of California. If seeds are sown early in the spring in a semi-shaded spot in the garden the small bright flowers will bloom continuously all summer.

—insignis, Blue. NEMO-1. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 35c

Baby Blue Eyes. Lovely sky-blue flowers, sun or partial shade, sown position, early to flower; beautiful for edgings or rockery, 6".

—Mixed. NEMO-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 45c

All sorts mixed.

NEPETA (NEP-e-tah)

Annuals and perennials with flowers in whorls of blue or white borne in spikes or clusters; many are used in medicinal products as well as useful in the flower garden.

—mussini. NEPE-1. Pkt. 10c

A small blue flower with dark spots; perennial, sun or partial shade, ideal for the rock garden; the plant is covered with whitish down, 1 ft.

NICANDRA (ni-KAN-drah)

—physalodes. NICA-1. Pkt. 10c

An old fashioned annual with blue flowers and white centers, similar to Physalis but with more showy flowers; easily grown from seed. Called Shoo-fly or Fly-poison Plant, because of its ability to kill house flies if some of the crushed leaves and shoots are mixed with milk so that the flies can get to it, 3 ft.

NICOTIANA (ni-koh-shy-AY-nah)

All are sensitive to frost, preferring light soil and warm sheltered situation. Start seeds indoors in March or in cold frame; in Kentucky the tobacco is sown in outdoor beds during March and protected with cotton covering, the seed is very fine and care should be used in planting it; set plants in the garden after the weather has become warm, the later parts of May. We offer, besides the flowering types of Nicotiana, most of the accredited varieties of field tobacco, especially as grown in Kentucky where the White Burley type is grown.

—affinis, White. NICO-1. Pkt. 10c

Sweet Scented White Tobacco. Pure white tuberoscent flowers, bushy branching plants; plant in garden where the sweet scent will be enjoyed in the evening, 3 ft.

—Red Hybrid. NICO-2. Pkt. 10c

A French hybrid, flowers in bright red shades.

—Miniature, White. NICO-3. Pkt. 25c

Very sweet scented, 1 1/2 ft. tall, fine in beds.

—sanderac, Crimson King. NICO-4. Pkt. 10c

Rich deep carmine, 2 1/2 ft.

—Scharlachkonigin. NICO-5. Pkt. 10c

A very large flowered dark scarlet, 3 ft.

—sanderac, Hybrids. NICO-6. Pkt. 10c

—sylvestris. NICO-7. Pkt. 10c

Tall graceful plants topped with shower-like clusters of starry white flowers with long slender tubes which open in the day time, not fragrant.

NIEREMBERGIA

(nee-rem-BER-ja-ah)

Low growing half hardy perennials, usually treated as annuals flowering first year from indoor started seeds; require a warm protected position especially at the start. They are fine for rock garden or borders and few plants are better for boxes or vases.

—frutescens. NIER-1. Pkt. 15c

Shrubby and branching with light lilac flowers and yellow throats, 2-3 ft.

—gracilis. NIER-2. Pkt. 15c

Creeping type, light lilac and brown center.

—hippimanica. NIER-3. Pkt. 25c

Cup-like flowers 1 1/2" across, lavender-blue, best in sandy soil and full sun.

—Purple Robe. NIER-4. Pkt. 25c

during the growing season of fine mar. Rich deep violet-purple, very desirable shade that will not fade, 8".

NIGELLIA (ny-JEL-ah)

Attractive hardy annuals, seed being sown as early in the spring as possible or even in the fall as small plants often survive the winter to bloom extra early in the spring. They are very useful as cut flowers or for the border.

—damascena, Miss Jekyll. NIGE-1. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c

Double Cornflower blue, one of the prettiest old fashioned annuals, good for cutting or border, 1 1/2 ft. Called "Love-in-a-Mist."

—hispanica. NIGE-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c

Hardy annual, dark blue, 18 inches, attractive in mixed bouquets.

NOLANA (noh-L Y-nah)

Trailing herbaceous perennials grown as annuals, with flowers resembling Morning Glories but having more substance; will thrive in hot dry sunny positions; useful in baskets or for border or rockery, sow seeds where they are to grow though they can be started indoors; combines well with Portulaca, requiring the same treatment.

—atriplicifolia gr. fl. alba. NOLA-1. Pkt. 10c

Trailing hardy annual with white flowers, 6".

—Bluish Violet. NOLA-2. Pkt. 10c

Trailing hardy annual with Morning Glory-like flowers in bluish-violet.

OENOTHERA (ee-noh-THEE-rah)

A large genus of annuals, biennials and perennials, divided into two groups, viz. Evening-primroses, which open late in the day and close towards morning, and the Sunflowers, which open during the sunlight hours. The former open with a quick motion which can be seen and heard, they are among the best evening garden flowers; flowers soft Poppy-like blooms on end of upright spikes. They require dry soil and full sunlight, very easily grown.

—drummondii. OENO-1. Pkt. 15c

Light yellow, biennial grown as an annual.

—lamarckiana. OENO-2. Pkt. 15c

Evening Scented Primrose. Yellow flowers 2" across, especially pretty in background plantings, 3 ft.

—odorata. OENO-3. Pkt. 15c

Yellow, sweet scented, biennial grown as an annual.

—Mixed. OENO-4X. Pkt. 10c

ORNITHOGALUM (aur-ni-THOG-ah-lum)

Bulbous plants of the Lily Family with lily-like flowers in clusters at top of leafless stems. They are very pretty.

—sandersiae. ORNI-1. Pkt. 25c

A splendid addition to the group of easily grown bulbs for the summer garden; handle like Gladiolus, seeds germinate quickly and strongly, making excellent cut flowers which rise from pretty rosettes of glossy, channeled leaves and on stems 3-6 ft. long at the end of which is a great flower cluster that opens successive buds over a long period; flowers large wax-like petals of creamy white about center boss of olive black, very decorative in garden.

OTHAKE

—sphacelata. OTHA-1. Pkt. 15c

Rosy Wings. This is definitely one of the better annuals of recent introduction and especially good in dry seasons; easy to grow, long blooming period, flowers 1" across and carried in clusters of many flowers, each flower having a dense double center enriched by wing-like 3-lobed petals in a very pleasing silver pink, 2 ft.

OXALIS (OK-sah-lis)

Small delicate plants, some useful in the rock garden, for bedding, hanging baskets and in the greenhouse. Usually best to start them in the spring, requiring an acid soil of a porous mixture of leaf mold, loam and sand; liquid manure if applied near maturity will encourage flower production.

—corniculata purpurea. OXAL-1. Pkt. 20c

The purple leaved bedding Oxalis with yellow flowers, a perennial grown as an annual.

OXYPETALUM

—caeruleum. OXY-1. Pkt. 20c

An easily grown hardy annual that, when sown in April, blooms by the end of June and continues till end of October. Also make a pretty pot plant; flowers 1" across, star-shaped in many flowered sprays, color an unusual blue of silvery veiled pastel quality as if printed on each petal.

PANICUM (PAN-i-kum)

Large genus of annuals and perennials of the Grass Family, a few being of value as ornamentals.

—capillare. PANI-1. Pkt. 10c

Witch grass, grown for drying when they are mixed in bouquets; annual, 2 ft.

PANSY

We give particular attention to the strains and varieties we offer in Pansies and carefully check every source, and also from the results obtained by our customers, all over the country. In every case we supply the very best obtainable. Those ordering new crop Pansies in the summer time can usually count on delivery about August 1st but there are seasons when this is later, sometimes 3-4 weeks.

Pansies are best grown as a hardy annual or biennial, especially in the North, but in the South they can be treated as biennials entirely. Do best in a sandy loam soil not exposed too much to the hot sun; they stand some shade; ordinary good garden soil with some leaf mold makes good soil, they require plenty of moisture. Seed can be planted any time from early in March, indoors, to late in August. Transplant the seedlings to flats as soon as their second leaf

sents seeds secured from sources checked by the American Penstemon Society and can be relied upon to be true to their classification. We will be pleased to have anyone growing especially fine hybrids to contact us. There is a large and interesting field here for hybridization.

—aggregatus.

PENS-57*. Pkt. 40c

A floriferous and showy species with slender leafy stems, flowers large deep blue in tight clusters. The best of the cluster-heads, 1-ft. tall.

—albertinus.

PENS-5. Pkt. 40c

Alpine appearing species with a dense basal rosette of small green leaves and dense spikes of flowers, 8-12" high, in bright blue. A choice rock plant, one of the best in the Proceri Section; requires stony soil.

—angustifolius.

PENS-6*. Pkt. 20c

Glaucous blue entire leaves, stem 1 ft. or so with blue flowers, also listed as *P. caudatus*.

—auriberbis.

PENS-56*. Pkt. 50c

Neat little alpine appearing rock plant with many stems and enough flowers to become quite showy. Resembles *P. angustifolius*. Flowers 3/4-in. long, pale lilac to purplish blue with golden beard, 4-8-in. tall.

—bicolor, typicus.

PENS-1*. Pkt. 50c

Yellow form, jagged bluish leaves, tall stems, 3 ft., with large flowers; seed was from an entirely light yellow stand.

—bicolor, ssp. roseus.

PENS-2*. Pkt. 50c

A very rare Arizona form with rose-purple flowers.

—brandegii.

PENS-3*. Pkt. 35c

A garden favorite easily grown, 2-3 ft. high, with large bells of clear pure azure, blue, flowers, very free flowering, very hardy.

—bridgeii.

PENS-4*. Pkt. 35c

Sub-shrubby forming mats to 2 ft. across and 1 ft. or more high, flowers over a long season, intense scarlet tubular flowers with reflexed lower lip, it makes a fine rock garden plant, very hardy.

—clutei.

PENS-7*. Pkt. 50c

A great rarity in nature introduced by Mrs. J. Norman Henry; toothed glaucous bluish leaves and widely inflated flowers of rose with a touch of orange; many branched, 3 ft., found growing only in volcanic cinders. This is a gem for the border or large rock garden, hardy in East.

—comarrhenus.

PENS-8*. Pkt. 45c

Very rare and scattered in nature, rather slender, airy species with quite showy flowers which are of a particularly lovely hue, the perianths opening so that each of the very large flowers stand out beautifully by itself. "One of the most lovely species," for border or large rockery.

—cyanthus.

PENS-9*. Pkt. 75c

This has also 3 subspecies. Intense blue flowers in clusters, rather long stems, green leaves, 2 ft. tall.

—deustus.

PENS-10*. Pkt. 60c

This also has 3 subspecies. A neat and attractive rock garden plant of fine habit, too small for the border, forming mats 1 ft. across with great quantities of stems 6"-9" tall, many white to ochroleucous flowers, 3/4" long. A rarity.

—digitalis.

PENS-11*. Pkt. 25c

—eatonii, ssp. exsertus.

PENS-12*. Pkt. 35c

Extremely showy species, large leaved and erect growth with the large stems covered with long open spikes covered with red flowers. This sub-species is taller than type, to 4 ft. with anthers exserted from corolla.

—eatonii, ssp. lanceifolius.

PENS-13*. Pkt. 40c

A Nevada form having narrow stem leaves.

—eatonii, ssp. undosus.

PENS-14*. Pkt. 30c

—eriantherus, ssp. saliens.

PENS-15*. Pkt. 25c

Smaller all around than the type but otherwise similar.

—flavescens.

PENS-16*. Pkt. 40c

A neat looking alpine appearing medium tall species with small green leaves and small yellowish white to creamy yellow flowers in abundant clusters; a soft color, going well with the blue types, easy to grow.

—floridus.

PENS-17*. Pkt. 25c

A tall plant with conspicuous grayish sharply toothed glaucous leaves and long showy flower spikes on stout stems. Flowers are large, inflated, rose pink, to 4 ft. tall.

—fruticosus.

PENS-18*. Pkt. 30c

Woody shrub. Flowers blue, 2-ft. tall, June.

—garretiae.

PENS-19*. Pkt. 50c

Rather low with several erect stems 8-16" high with a few tiny green leaves and quite large deep blue flowers on narrow spikes, very desirable for small rock garden.

—gentianoides, Mixed.

PENS-20. Pkt. 20c

—glaber.

PENS-21*. Pkt. 35c

Procumbent habit, fine purple blue, early and hardy, 1-ft., best in coarse soil. There is a sky-blue strain which we may be able to offer next year.

—grandiflorus.

PENS-22*. Pkt. 35c

Very popular and showy; stout glaucous leaves and stems to 6 ft., carrying numerous large lavender-blue flowers, fine border plant, very hardy.

—grandiflorus, ssp. albus.

PENS-23*. Pkt. 30c

Comes about 50% true white flowers, but the white flower is all white, no lavender, a sport from the type.

—hirsutus, Improved.

PENS-24*. Pkt. 35c

This is an improved strain over the type.

—jamesii.

PENS-25*. Pkt. 50c

An alpine appearing plant of very neat habit, the large clump of grayish leaves being attractive and the flower large, quite, densely packed and numerous enough. Flowers soft color, blue-lavender.

—kingi.

PENS-26*. Pkt. 50c

For small rock garden, neat and attractive in habit, too small for the border.

—laevigatus.

PENS-27*. Pkt. 50c

A very nice background plant for the border, pale lavender flowers.

—lentus.

PENS-28*. Pkt. 80c

An attractive little plant of somewhat alpine appearance but with no conspicuous basal rosette; its slender stems leafy and floriferous with spikes of blue flowers, extremely rare in nature.

—leptophyllus.

PENS-30*. Pkt. 60c

A rare species of the glabri and confined to one mountain range, dark green foliage, to 3 ft. flowers deep pure blue, profuse bloomer and should be easy to grow.

—lentus, ssp. albiflorus.

PENS-29*. Pkt. \$1.00

This is a super-rarity and known only from one remote location in Utah. The

flowers are white with a pink blotch.

—microphyllus.

PENS-31*. Pkt. 40c

A much branched shrub to 4 ft. high and across, with tiny green leaves, each branch ending in a 6" spike of bright yellow flowers about 3/4" long, may not be hardy in far N.

—pachyphyllus, ssp. congestus.

PENS-32*. Pkt. 40c

Attractive species, a little too tall for the border with pleasing light green foliage and showy floriferous spikes of bright blue flowers making a fine contrast with its glaucous foliage, to 2 ft.

—palmerii.

PENS-33*. Pkt. 50c

The large sharply toothed leaves are conspicuous from a distance; the flowers are among the largest in the genus and always plentiful; a very showy plant and much prized. Flowers are similar in shape to those of the Catalpa, an inch or more across, broad and flaring, whitish, flushed more or less with pink and some a rich deep pink.

—palmerii, White Form.

PENS-34*. Pkt. 40c

A pretty white form of the species with a pink flush at base and purple guide lines.

—palmerii, ssp. eglandulosus.

PENS-35*. Pkt. 40c

Plants much broader with many stems which are thinner than those of the type and with smaller capsules.

—platyphyllus.

PENS-36*. Pkt. 75c

Sub-shrubby, a very attractive, alpine appearing showy little plant with a mat of little leaves at base and numerous erect stems about 12" high, each with a well packed prominent spike of blue flowers; desirable in every way for the small or medium rock garden.

—procerus.

PENS-37*. Pkt. 25c

Native Montana species, blue flowers, 10-18 inches tall, June-July.

—pseudospectabilis, ssp. connatifolius.

PENS-38*. Pkt. 50c

Thin bright green leaves, finely toothed, corolla pink to rose and rather narrow, quite showy.

—nitidus, ssp. polyphyllus.

PENS-39*. Pkt. 30c

Bluish foliage with large close clusters of bright blue flowers, a gorgeous form of *P. nitidus*, adapted to neutral or slightly alkaline clay or gravel soil, of excellent drainage; 8 in. tall.

—rubundus.

PENS-40*. Pkt. 60c

A very attractive species with unusual lovely color of rose with a touch of blue, showy for the wild garden or for the border, stands some shade. Not a common species, 4 ft.

—rydbergi, ssp. aggregatus.

PENS-41*. Pkt. 30c

Slender leafy stems with little lanceolate dull green leaves and small flowers in tight clusters, quite floriferous and showy.

—secundiflorus.

PENS-42*. Pkt. 30c

Very showy graceful plant of medium height making a clump of small bluish green leaves, several wavy stems, leafy on lower half and numerous large lavender flowers; desirable for either rock garden or border.

—secundiflorus, ssp. lavendulus.

PENS-43*. Pkt. 25c

Has glaucous blue leaves and blue flowers, otherwise like the type.

—sepalulus.

PENS-44*. Pkt. 50c

Very narrow gray leaves on thin stems, much branched sub-shrub to 3 ft. with quite large and inflated violet flowers; very showy.

—speciosus.

PENS-45*. Pkt. 50c

Very showy member of the Glabri with unusually large blue flowers on stems 1-2 ft., not too tall for the small rock garden or too low for the front of the border, extremely desirable in every way.

—strictus.

PENS-46*. Pkt. 25c

Very showy species with narrow leaves, stems bearing densely packed spikes of deep blue flowers, slender but strong stems, delicate looking but heavily flowered, 1 1/2-2 ft., for border or large rock garden.

—subglaber.

PENS-47*. Pkt. 50c

Quite similar to *P. glaber*, very showy, very floriferous, large deep blue flowers packed on quite long spikes; very lovely and ornamental species.

—triflorus, ssp. integrifolius.

PENS-48*. Pkt. 30c

—triflorus.

PENS-58. Pkt. 25c

Tall herbaceous species with one to several stout stems, with large spear-shaped leaves, dark green, very large bright rose-purple, broadly bell-shaped flowers in dense spike-like panicles. This should grow readily in cultivation and will be a favorite in gardens. This is a rather rare species as yet. Highly recommended.

—triphyllus, ssp. diphyllus.

PENS-49*. Pkt. 40c

Native Mont. species, blue flowers, 8-12 inches tall, flowering in June.

—unilateralis.

PENS-50*. Pkt. 25c

Tall, lavender flowers more or less distinct veining in throat; not difficult to grow and very pretty in the garden. A favorite.

—whippleanus.

PENS-51*. Pkt. 50c

The flowers in our particular offering are hooded and of sombre black-purple or sometimes greenish yellow. Is in prominent rosettes of small dark green leaves; medium height and very floriferous. The species is quite variable in color and some may be disappointing.

—wilcoxii.

PENS-52*. Pkt. 30c

Open panicles to 2 ft., clear blue, medium sized flowers. Likes drainage as do most Penstemons and given this they will grow on fairly moist slope in sun or part shade.

—Saier's Blend of Species.

PENS-53*. Pkt. 35c

Fairly large growing but desirable, best in shady, wild garden, flowers blue, 1-3 ft., May-June.

This is a mixture of every species and sub-species we have in stock and including many unlisted ones, that we do not have enough of to offer separately. This is a rare and valuable collection of Penstemons. They should, of course, be grown in a nursery row until you can tell just what they are.

—Small Flowered Varieties Mixed.

PENS-54. Pkt. 35c

—Hybrids, Large Flowering.

PENS-55. Pkt. 35c

A French grown seed of hybrids of the *P. hartwegii* species. These should be very good.

PERILLA (pe-RIL-ah)

Half hardy annuals valued for their highly colored foliage and used in summer bedding and sub-tropical effects; thrive in any light loamy soil; start seeds in March indoors in gentle heat, harden off and set out late in May; native of India and China.

—frutescens crispata.

PERI-1. Pkt. 15c

Easily grown annual especially valued for the rich color effect of its foliage, deep maroon with bronze metallic sheen, the margins curled, crisped and undulated; used much as one would Coleus but it is much quicker in growth and easier grown; sow seeds in position or start indoors, 4 ft.

—nankinensis.

PERI-2. Pkt. 15c

Half hardy annual, deep purple foliage, very popular bedding plant.

—lacinata.

PERI-3. Pkt. 15c

Pretty laciniated foliage giving it an effective appearance.

PETUNIAS

There is hardly any other flower that will give so much bloom with as little care as will the Petunias; in the hot summers, their bloom is continuous. Their use is confined to porch boxes and baskets and for bedding. They do not do well in shade.

The chief pitfall the amateur runs up against in growing Petunias is in the seed sowing; almost invariably they bury the tiny seeds too deeply so that the sprouting seedlings cannot possibly fight their way to the surface. First the soil should be a good loamy texture with fine leaf mold mixture for the top. Flower pots, the shallow type or fern pot, makes an ideal seed pan; place some drainage material in the bottom and fill to the top with the above soil then press down and level off, carefully sow seeds on top of this soil, using a little soil with the seeds so as to get a better distribution of the seeds, then give a fine sprinkling of sand over the seed, not over 1/16 inch at most, pressing this down firmly but carefully so that the seed will come in contact with the soil particles. This work should really be done a day before planting the seed, when the soil can be well watered and the pot soaked with water, letting this stand over night, before sowing the seed. Then, after the seed is planted, place a pane of glass over the pot to prevent the loss of moisture, but watch carefully for too much condensation of water on the glass, which should be removed daily and the seed bed given ventilation. The pot should be in a place with about a 60 degree night temperature and exposed to the light; germination shows in about 10 days, when the seedlings should have light and ventilation; if the soil was properly watered at the beginning it usually is not necessary to rewater during the germination period. In too dry a place it will be best to protect the flower pot from too much drying out. When seedlings show 3-4 leaves, transplant to a flat containing good soil with plenty of humus, worked into it and for still better plants, it is well to transplant them again after they get a good root system started, placing them into 2-3 inch pots. Petunias require plenty of sunshine. Set outdoors when it is warm and no danger of frost.

—Double Giants of California.

PET-1. Pkt. 50c

An improved Shepherd Strain with immense blooms typical of this strain, magnificent color range and high double percentage.

—Ruffled Monsters, Giants of California.

PET-2. Pkt. 50c

Light and dark shades make up this high class blend, deeply ruffled and artistically veined, flowers 5"-7" across and almost look as if double.

—Dwarf Giants of California, Rosie.

PET-3. Pkt. 35c

Rich rose, shading deeper in throat, very compact and large flowered, a perfect florist variety for pots and boxes.

—Dwarf Giants of California, Deep Rose

PET-4. Pkt. 35c

A very pretty deep rose shade with mammoth flowers, ruffled and beautifully penciled.

—Dwarf Giants of Calif., Ramona Strain

PET-5. Pkt. 35c

Habit is dwarf and compact; colors are hand blended; flowers ruffled and fringed and suitable for the most critical.

—Giants of Calif., Salmon Rose Shades.

PET-6. Pkt. 50c

This is a special mixture for the Florist trade and contains only the choicest salmon-rose colored plants; its blooms are exceptionally large, averaging 5-8 inches, with shallow open throats; flowers freely produced on sturdy plants and all have beautiful veined markings on their open throats.

—Giants of California, Mixed.

PET-9. Pkt. 35c; 1/32 oz. \$3.50

Well balanced blend of light and dark shades, fringed and ruffled, with attractive deep throats, many beautiful veined; the first picking from the choicest plants. For bedding or boxes.

—gr. fl. Fluffy Ruffles.

PET-8. Pkt. 35c; 1/3

PORTULACA

(POHR-tew-lak-ka)

Usually treated as a hardy annual although they are perennials in the North. They are especially pretty in beds, borders, edging or in the rock garden, requiring full sun and average garden soil on the sunny side; they stand dry situations. Seed should be sown direct to the garden, mixing some soil with the seed and then pressing the surface of the bed so as to make a contact between the seed and the soil, sown in April. Plants are low growing and the flowers are very beautiful, 2-3 in. tall.

—grandiflora, Double Mixed. PORT-1. Pkt. 20c
Extra select, the flowers look like little roses, in pink, lavender, yellow, orange and red shades, very showy, 4 in. tall.

—Single Jewels. PORT-2. Pkt. 20c
A very free flowering dazzling crimson selection, about four times larger than ordinary single varieties.

—Single Mixed. PORT-3. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c
Bright glistening flowers in all the colors of Portulaca; they are especially pretty with their wide open flowers.

—All Mixed. PORT-4X. Pkt. 15c
A hand made blend of all.

POTENTILLA

(poh-ten-TIL-ah)

Mostly perennials, suitable for beds and borders, with some excellent rock garden plants; thrive in sunny locations in any good garden soil but prefer sandy soils, blooming from July to September.

—Double Hybrids. POTL-4. Pkt. 20c
New French hybrids in extra large double flowers.

—gibsoni, Scarlet. POTL-1. Pkt. 20c
Flowers June-October, 1 ft.

—Nepalensis, Miss Willmott. POTL-5. Pkt. 20c
Bright carmine, best of species.

—White Beauty. POTL-6. Pkt. 20c
Fountains of snowy blossoms, foliage in autumn turns to bronze maroon, 1 1/2 ft.

—fruticosa. POTL-8. Pkt. 50c
One of the best shrubs for the rock garden bearing tiny rose-like flowers all summer; yellow or rarely pure white. A variable plant in stature and habit of growth, ranging from prostrate forms to 3 ft. bushes. Easy from seed. It may be also used as a low hedge; not at all fussy about soil or exposure.

—nepalensis Hybrids. POTL-2. Pkt. 20c
Rose to rosy crimson color hybrids.

—Warrensi. POTL-3. Pkt. 15c
Large flowers in massed golden color, very good, 18 inches.

—Potentilla Blend. POTL-7X. Pkt. 15c
Contains many kinds.

PRIMULA (PRIM-you-la)

Primroses. A very large genus, mostly low growing and flower parts always in 5's. They are exceedingly useful plants and adapted to various uses. We will attempt to divide the offerings into classes to make selections easier. They require a deep moist soil, coolness with some shade, sow seed late in fall or very early in spring. Greenhouse species follow special cultural requirements.

—auricula. PRIM-1. Pkt. 25c
Flowers in bright colors with eye, flowers fragrant, very early.

—denticulata. PRIM-2. Pkt. 25c
Dense heads of pale blue-purple flowers. Hardy alpine species used in rock garden.

—kewensis. PRIM-3. Pkt. 30c
Golden yellow fragrant flowers, usually grown under glass, a well known hybrid.

—malacoides, Mixed. PRIM-4. Pkt. 35c
Fairy Primroses, a delicate looking plant popular as a winter greenhouse plant. Seeds sown in March will produce plants in late fall.

—obconica, Mixed. PRIM-5. Pkt. 50c
It makes a very popular winter house plant for greenhouse growing. This strain has gigantic-type flowers and is in the best colors.

—gr. fl. Mixed. PRIM-6. Pkt. 40c
A bright blend of one of the prominent European growers, large flowers.

—sinensis fimbriata Mixed. PRIM-7. Pkt. 50c
Chinese Primroses. Popular greenhouse flowering plants blooming in late autumn from March sown seed. They are much like P. malacoides in appearance. This strain has fimbriated petals. Extra choice.

—fimbriata Mixed. PRIM-8. Pkt. 35c
Giant sized flowers, fringed petals.

—Giants. PRIM-9. Pkt. 50c
Made up only from the giant flowering varieties, very extra.

—Fringed. PRIM-10. Pkt. 50c
A Holland strain of the best fringed varieties.

—veris clatior. PRIM-11. Pkt. 25c
Oxlip. Pretty little Wild Primrose of N. Europe, 5 in. tall with nodding yellow flowers.

—White Swan. PRIM-12. Pkt. 35c
In pretty white flowered variety.

—Hybrids. PRIM-13. Pkt. 35c
Extra choice strain of this hardy species.

PROBOSCIDEA

(pro-bō-SID-ee-ah)

Proboscis Flower, Unicorn Plant. Annual and perennial with large, long stemmed leaves, large purple flowers and okra-like fruits.

—jussieui. PROB-1. Pkt. 15c
Listed incorrectly as Mortynia. Native from corn belt southward and grown both for ornament and for its fruits, which when soft and immature are pickled, either alone or with other vegetables. In the North start indoors under glass and set out after danger of frost is passed. Set out like cucumbers.

PRUNELLA (proo-NEL-ah)

Brunella. Small perennial plants of Mint family, with purple or violet flowers in close-set heads or spikes. Used in shady part of border and rock garden. Are easily naturalized in the wild garden.

—gr. fl. rosea. PRUN-1. Pkt. 20c
Many spikes of rose colored flowers rise from flat foliage mats, excellent rock garden or edging plant, 1 ft.

PUERARIA (peu-er-AY-ri-ah)

—thunbergiana. PUER-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c
Kudzu Vine. (KOOO-zee). A twining Asiatic perennial vine, not hardy in N. where it dies down to the ground but under favorable conditions will grow 40-60 feet each summer. It bears spikes of fragrant purple flowers and makes an ideal shade vine; is best grown from seed.

QUAMOCLIT (KWAM-oh-klit)

Annual and perennial twining vines belonging to the Morning Glory Family, often called Star Glory; treat as tender annuals; easily grown from seed; used as summer flowering vines of light and rapid growth, thriving in rather light soils and in sun.

—lobata. QUAM-1. Pkt. 20c
Robust perennial with 3-lobed heart-shaped leaves and crimson flowers fading to pale yellow.

—pinnata. QUAM-2. Pkt. 20c
Cypress Vine. Slender annual twiner to 20 ft. with leaves divided into fine thread-like segments and showy scarlet flowers. Easily grown; blooms mid-summer till frost.

—sloteri. QUAM-3. Pkt. 20c
Cardinal Climber. A hybrid between Q. coccinea and Q. pinnata. Palmately-lobed leaves and cardinal red flowers with white throats. Grows 30 ft. blooms from mid-summer till frost.

QUEEN ANN'S LACE

—Daucus carota. QANL-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c
An annual cut flower, 2-2 1/2 ft. tall, with finely cut foliage and filmy white flowers in umbels. It makes a very good cut flower for a filler, is easily grown. Do not allow it to go to seed as it can become a weed.

—All Mixed. PORT-4X. Pkt. 15c
A hand made blend of all.

RANUNCULUS

(rah-NUN-keu-lus)

A large genus widely distributed and known under the names of Buttercup and Crowfoot. The Buttercups are perennial and easily grown from seed; the Crowfoots have yellow flowers and both do well in well drained soil and sunny positions. Most of the species are perennial. Many of the Crowfoots make fine rock garden plants.

—ASIATICUS: (Turban or Persian Buttercup). It is grown in the greenhouse or outdoors during summer and not considered hardy. It has tuberous roots which should be taken up and stored over winter. It must be grown cool and likes a moist atmosphere.

—Giant Massey. RUN-1. Pkt. 20c
Giant flowers in best mixture.

—hirtellus. RUN-4. Pkt. 50c
A very variable Asiatic species and in its best forms, with 2 inch flowers of yellow, white or pale rose, on short stems; perennial and a plant well worth gambling on.

—superbissimus. RUN-2. Pkt. 20c
Taller and larger flowers, 1-ft., best mixed colors.

—superbus. RUN-3. Pkt. 25c
Beautiful spring flowers in shades of pink, white, red, yellow and rose; sow seeds in flower pot, covered with glass as germination requires 30-40 days, perennial.

—var. candelabrum. RHON-18. Pkt. 75c
A variety with paler colored flowers.

—wightii. RHON-19. Pkt. 75c
A small tree with large rounded umbels of pale yellow flowers, spotted with crimson. Very attractive and early flowering; this has not been tried in the East to our knowledge. (Lactum Series).

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A good one for the front of the border. (Glaucom Series).

—grande. RHON-14. Pkt. 75c
A magnificent small tree with enormous leaves and big flowers of white or cream with purple blotches, in big clusters, pink in bud. Hardy on the West Coast. (Grande Series).

—hodgsonii. RHON-15. Pkt. 75c
A tall shrub with rather small flowers that open dark magenta-purple and fade to a dull lilac. The shiny green foliage is particularly handsome; rather tender. (Falconeri Series).

—lanatum. RHON-16. Pkt. 75c
A bush or small tree with good sized flowers of pale yellow with crimson spots; one of the more fussy species but attractive when well grown. (Companulatum Series).

—thompsonii. RHON-17. Pkt. 75c
One of the finest of all, 2 inch flowers of deep blood red, fleshy and waxy, extremely free blooming. A tall bush, with rounded bluish-green leaves. Unfortunately attempts to grow it outside in the East have not been successful. (Thompsonii Series).

—var. candelabrum. RHON-18. Pkt. 75c
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A small tree with large rounded umbels of pale yellow flowers, spotted with crimson. Very attractive and early flowering; this has not been tried in the East to our knowledge. (Lactum Series).

—var. candelabrum. RHON-18. Pkt. 75c
A variety with paler colored flowers.

—wightii. RHON-19. Pkt. 75c
A small tree with large rounded umbels of pale yellow flowers, spotted with crimson. Very attractive and early flowering; this has not been tried in the East to our knowledge. (Lactum Series).

—var. candelabrum. RHON-18. Pkt. 75c
A variety with paler colored flowers.

—wightii. RHON-19. Pkt. 75c
A small tree with large rounded umbels of pale yellow flowers, spotted with crimson. Very attractive and early flowering; this has not been tried in the East to our knowledge. (Lactum Series).

—var. candelabrum. RHON-18. Pkt. 75c
A variety with paler colored flowers.

—wightii. RHON-19. Pkt. 75c
A small tree with large rounded umbels of pale yellow flowers, spotted with crimson. Very attractive and early flowering; this has not been tried in the East to our knowledge. (Lactum Series).

—var. candelabrum. RHON-18. Pkt. 75c
A variety with paler colored flowers.

—wightii. RHON-19. Pkt. 75c
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valvety tones of purple, blues, yellow reds and white veined with gold. Flowers funnel-shaped, 2 1/2-in. across. They make their best growth during cool weather, flowering in July till frost; they are highly prized as cut flowers. Best in sandy soil and partial shade; not too rich for best coloring; started about July they make fine winter plants for indoors. Height 2 ft. They can be planted amongst perennials. The seed is very small and care must be used in planting them, germinate them in light and warm. All are of species of sinuata or its variety, superbissima, which is an branching and thus more upright or columnar.

—Dwarf Giant Flowered. SALP-1. Pkt. 20c
A shorter more bushy type with large flowers in a beautiful color range, 1 1/2 ft.

—Emperor. SALP-2. Pkt. 20c
(Superbissima). More upright growth; this is definitely a superior strain, outstanding in size and color of flowers and vigor; grown from the finest separate colors with heavy gold throat veining, 3-ft.

—Sage. A large genus of herbs, subshrubs and shrubs belonging to Mint Family and including many valuable ornamental plants, ranging from 2-4 ft. tall. While they are perennials, some are half hardy in the North and others are extremely hardy. They are easily grown in good garden loam, in a sunny position. We have many species ourselves for seed.

—SCARLET SAGE: S. Splendens. Best known and most used, its colors are only in red shades, and it is used entirely for bedding. There is one white variety. Treat as an annual, start seed indoors during February or March and set out after danger of frost is past. Care must be used in germinating seed, germinate in light and with temperature around 60 at night.

—America. SALV-1. Pkt. 30c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25
Globe of Fire. Earliest and continuous bloomer, very uniform, 20-in. tall, flowers brilliant scarlet.

—Blaze of Fire. SALV-2. Pkt. 40c; 1/4 oz. \$2.00
Dwarf and early flowering, 12-in. high, and blooms 10 days earlier than any other variety.

—Bonfire. SALV-3. Pkt. 30c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25
Very compact oval bushes, 2 1/2 ft. high, brilliant scarlet flowers, stems stand up stiff and erect with 200 spikes or more on a single plant.

—Brightness. SALV-4. Pkt. 30c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25
Brilliant scarlet, long spikes, 2 1/2 ft. tall, erect bush.

—Harbinger. SALV-5. Pkt. 30c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25
An improved dwarf type, very early, flowers dazzling scarlet, 1 1/2 ft., compact habit.

—Rocket. SALV-6. Pkt. 30c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25
A popular dwarf variety, very early with fine color and habit, 1 1/2 ft.

—St. John's Fire. SALV-14. Pkt. 25c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25
Finest, earliest, bright scarlet spikes, stands densely and rigidly upright on uniform and compact plants, 10-in.

—azorea gr. fl. SALV-7. Pkt. 20c
Showy tall flower spike set with large tipped blooms of a beautiful sky blue, very hardy.

—coccinea. SALV-8. Pkt. 25c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25
The quickest and easiest annual Salvia, giving long blooming season when seeds are sown directly where plants are to stand. So quick that it is not necessary to sow under glass and transplant. Spikes of carmine-scarlet flowers with deep brown calyces. This is not a strain of Salvia splendens, but a botanically distinct species.

—farinacea, Blue Bedder. SALV-9. Pkt. 20c
An improved compact form with deeper blue flowers on longer spikes; excellent in border or for cutting, hardy with some protection, Aug.-Oct., 2 1/2 ft.

—jurisici. SALV-10. Pkt. 20c
Splendid low growing hardy Salvia, a rare rock garden species from the Balkan Mountains, spikes graceful color violet, very pretty, free flowering and long lived.

—microphylla. SALV-11. Pkt. 30c
Baby Salvia. The daintiest and most delightful of the Salvias, dwarf, compact, everblooming; first introduced as a winter flowering pot plant for which its use is unexcelled but is easy to grow in the garden as other Salvias. White bracted buds open to blossoms of carmine-suffused coral-rose; plants shaped like upper half of hour glass, foliage dark olive green, dense, 16-in.

—patens. SALV-12. Pkt. 25c
Gorgeous large blooms of indigo-blue, hardy perennial, 2 1/2 ft.

—s

SENECIO (se-NEE-shi-oh)
Groundsel. Large and variable genus, herbs, shrubs and trees belonging to Daisy Family, including the florist pot plant Cineraria. In general, they are easily grown in good loamy soil.

- elegans.** SENE-1. Pkt. 15c
Purple Ragwort. An old time garden annual with yellow disc flowers and purple ray petals. This strain is double and in white, rose, crimson, copper, lilac, magenta and dark lilac.
- maritima.** SENE-2. Pkt. 15c
"Diamond". Hardy perennial Cineraria 2½-ft. tall, white leaves.
- purshiana.** SENE-3. Pkt. 20c
A native western species, light gray foliage, 6-10 inches tall.

SIDALCEA (si-DAL-see-ah)
Flowers are like miniature Hollyhocks in spikes or clusters; should be planted in rich sandy soil; the perennial species bloom over a long period; usually about —**Stark's Hybrids.** SIDA-1. Pkt. 15c
Hardy perennial in a wide color range; flowers like miniature Hollyhocks, 3-ft.

SILENE (sy-LEE-nee)
Catchfly. Annual, biennial and perennials of the Pink Family, in all forms in many species. Many are showy and of value in the garden or rock garden. If seed of the annuals are sown in the fall much earlier flowers will be secured.

- america pendula.** SILE-1. Pkt. 10c
Double Mixed. A smooth plant with clusters of rose and white flowers; July-Sept. Sow seeds in position in late fall or early spring, 20-in.
- compacta.** Peach Blossom. SILE-2. Pkt. 15c
Dwarf Double. Soft hairy foliage and flesh colored flowers in graceful drooping racemes, mid-summer, 10-in.
- New Art Shades.** SILE-3. Pkt. 15c
Dwarf Double. A splendid mixture containing all the new colors; a choice rock garden strain.

- White.** SILE-4. Pkt. 10c
Lobel's Catchfly. Hardy annual, 6-in. in pure white.
- fortunei.** SILE-5. Pkt. 10c
Bright rose, perennial best grown as a hardy annual.
- schaffa.** SILE-6. Pkt. 15c
Perennial, rosy-purple flowers, trailing habit; pretty border or rock plant, 6-in.

SMILACINA (smy-lah-SY-nah)
Perennial woodland plants called False Solomons Seal (Lily Family). They have creeping root stalks, leafy stems and small flowers in terminal clusters followed by red or greenish berries. Easily colonized in the wild garden.

- stellata.** SMIL-1. Pkt. 20c
Wild Lily-of-the-Valley. Pretty white flowers, 8-12-in. tall, May-June. Found in the north-western states.
Will grow in shade of evergreens, 20-in. tall flower clusters of white starry blossoms.

SOLANUM (soh-LAY-num)
A very large genus, the species most of interest having colored berries which are very decorative; they usually are grown as pot plants for winter use. Commonly known as Jerusalem Cherry.

- capsicastrum nanum.** SOLN-1. Pkt. 15c
Greenhouse plant, 15-in. tall, having small red ornamental fruits.
- Clevelandi.** SOLN-2. Pkt. 20c
A select variety of Jerusalem Cherry, nice foliage and bright fruits, for pots.
- Hlavacek's Masterpiece.** SOLN-3. Pkt. 20c
Compact variety, 15-in., bright berries.
- Henderson, New Paterson.** SOLN-4. Pkt. 20c
Upright, orange-red, compact, 12-in.
- ciliatum macrocarpum.** SOLN-5. Pkt. 20c
Scarlet fruits.
- racemigerum.** SOLN-6. Pkt. 20c
Red Currant Tomato.
- Mixed Solanum.** SOLN-7X. Pkt. 15c
All species and varieties mixed.
- macrodon.** SOLN-8. Pkt. 20c
Erect plant with white flower followed by round scarlet berries.

SOLDANELLA (sol-dah-NEL-ah)
Perennial plants of Primrose Family having nodding blue, violet or white fringed flowers, native of Alps. Plant in moist shady places in rock garden.

- alpina.** SOLD-1. Pkt. 25c
Grows 6-in. tall, roundish leaves and pale blue flowers in umbels.

SOLIDAGO (sol-DAY-goh)
Erect perennials, with golden yellow Goldenrod flowers. The Goldenrod is a very common and popular flower, it being the state flower of Neb., Ky., and Ala.

- elongata.** SOLI-1. Pkt. 20c
Tall Goldenrod. A western species from Mont., compact flower clusters, yellow flowers, 1-3-ft. tall, July-Aug.
- missouriensis.** SOLI-2. Pkt. 20c
Dwarf Goldenrod. Western species, yellow flowers 6-8-in. tall, flowering June-Aug.

SPHAERALCEA (sfee-RAL-see-ah)
Globe Mallows. Warm region plants and shrubs grown in gardens for their red and violet flowers. The flowers are mallow-like.

- rivularis.** SPHA-1. Pkt. 20c
Lamb's Ears. Hardy strong growing perennial clothed with dense white wool, valued mainly as a foliage bedding plant, flowers purple.

STACHYS (STAY-kis)
Betony, Woundwort. Flowers are in whorls or spikes, white, yellow, purplish or scarlet. They thrive in rich sandy loam in full sunshine.

- lanata.** STAC-1. Pkt. 15c
Lamb's Ears. Hardy strong growing perennial clothed with dense white wool, valued mainly as a foliage bedding plant, flowers purple.

STATICE (STAT-i-see)
Sea Pinks, Thrift. Consist of dwarf perennial plants much used in rock gardens and for edging; included are those formally classed under *Armeria* (ahr-MEE-ri-ah), but the plants usually called *Statice* as grown in gardens and by florists are *Limnium*, which see. They are easily grown in ordinary garden soil.

- america.** Var. *alpina.* STAT-1. Pkt. 15c
A bright rose perennial, foliage a compact tuft, for cutting or border; does best

in dry sandy soil and sun; flowers are on stiff wiry stems above foliage tipped with dense globe-shaped flowers; May-June; HP, 6-in.

- formosa Hybrids.** STAT-2. Pkt. 15c
Deepest to lightest shades of pink, coral and light reds, charming mixture, perennial, 1½-ft.
- Giant Pink.** STAT-3. Pkt. 20c
Clear rose pink flower 2-in. across, bougie freely on straight strong stems, 1-ft. to 1½-ft. above growing mat-like plants, 2-ft.
- Large Flowering Hybrids.** STAT-4. Pkt. 20c
The largest and best hybrids, 1½-ft.
- tatarica.** STAT-5. Pkt. 15c
Perennial, rose colored.
- Statice Blend.** STAT-6X. Pkt. 10c
All species and varieties.

STOCKS: See Matthiola.

STIPA (STY-pah)
Perennial Grasses called Spear, Feather or Needle Grass. Grow 3-ft. high with leaves rolled inwardly at edge and small bearded spikelets borne in clusters. They are popular ornamental grasses.

- pennata.** STIP-1. Pkt. 10c

STOCKS. See Matthiola.

STREPTOCARPUS (STREP-toh-kahr-pus)
Cape-primrose. Choice herbaceous plants akin to *Gloxinia* and *Saintpaulia*, usually stemless with showy blue or purple flowers and broad basal leaves; easily grown sown in Feb. in a cool greenhouse producing blooming plants the following winter. They are grown as an indoor pot plant.

- achimenesiflorus.** Mixed. STEP-1. Pkt. 35c
- orchid flowered.** STEP-2. Pkt. 35c

SWEET PEAS

We list the top varieties in Sweet Peas and while many fine varieties are offered under many different names, we adhere strictly to the introducer's name; by trials ourselves and many reports from our customers in all sections of the country as well as very extensive trials by our Sweet Pea growers in California, we are able to discard the varieties that have been surpassed by newer introductions and we are positive that, if your varieties are selected from the list we present, you will have the best varieties one could possibly secure.

A hardy annual climber requiring rich deeply worked soil containing clay but with good drainage; sunny situations are best but not exposed to hot dry winds during the summer. It is better if the soil can be manured and worked in the fall so that the soil will be in good physical condition in the spring; 1½-2-ft. is not too deep to work the soil in the fall. Sow seeds as early as possible, 2-in. apart and 3-in. deep covering with but 1-in. of soil and then gradually filling in the other 2-in. as the plants grow; some sand mixed in the top soil, especially with the white seeded sorts, will help. Thin plants to 3-in. apart. It is important that the support given the vines be rigid at the bottom so that the wind will not be able to tear the roots or disturb them by jerking the supports. Keep flowers-picked for best bloom.

SPENCER VARIETIES:
The most popular type for garden use and will produce the prettiest flowers; while all other types have their good points, the Spencers will satisfy most growers. We list a selection of the very best varieties here, each in its color classification, and we feel sure you will have little chance of finding better ones.

Prices: All Spencer varieties:
Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.10

- Barbara.** SPEA-1. Pkt. 10c
A fine salmon.
- Bonny Briar.** SPEA-2. Pkt. 10c
Beautiful rose-pink, large flowered.
- Capri.** SPEA-3. Pkt. 10c
Beautiful light blue, long stems and a vigorous grower.
- Charming.** SPEA-4. Pkt. 10c
Rose cerise.
- Flagship.** SPEA-5. Pkt. 10c
Deep navy blue, large sized flowers and perfect form, artistically placed on long strong stems, a Silver Medal winner, Scot. Nat. S.P. Soc.
- Flamingo.** SPEA-6. Pkt. 10c
Orange scarlet cerise.
- Flora.** SPEA-7. Pkt. 10c
Clear deep lavender.
- Golden Dragon.** SPEA-8. Pkt. 10c
Golden orange, wings orange rose.
- Grand Slam.** SPEA-9. Pkt. 10c
Bright scarlet-cerise shaded orange, sun-proof, a showy color of great appeal both for garden display or for cutting.
- Loch Lomond.** SPEA-10. Pkt. 10c
The best mahogany.
- Maytime.** SPEA-11. Pkt. 10c
Golden cerise.
- Patricia Unwin.** SPEA-12. Pkt. 10c
Beautiful golden salmon on cream ground color, beautiful.
- Pinnacle.** SPEA-13. Pkt. 10c
Rich deep rose-pink with a touch of white near the base, stems unusually long and strong.
- Red Supreme.** SPEA-17. Pkt. 10c
Deep crimson.
- Rubicund.** SPEA-14. Pkt. 10c
Crimson scarlet, fine.
- Smiles.** SPEA-15. Pkt. 10c
Salmon shrimp pink.
- Snow White.** SPEA-16. Pkt. 10c
Solid paper white with no pink tinge; black seeded, flowers as large as *Gigantic*, 2-3-ft. tall.
- Sunkist.** SPEA-17. Pkt. 10c
Cream, picotee, edged rose.
- Sweet Alton.** SPEA-20. Pkt. 10c
Silvery pink.
- Welcome.** SPEA-21. Pkt. 10c
Dazzling deep scarlet-vermillion; a showy flower.
- Windsor Blue.** SPEA-22. Pkt. 10c
Fine clear mid-blue, immense flowers strong stems, the strongest growing clear blue yet introduced.
- Youth.** SPEA-23. Pkt. 10c
White, pink picotee.

SAIER'S Special Blend. SPEA-23X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.10

This blend is strictly a hand made blend of the above varieties and in correct proportion as to color blend. Where a small planting is made, this is the ideal blend as it contains just enough varieties so that you will have a full color range for cut-

ting. It is also a collection of all the outstanding varieties so far introduced. It is the last word in Spencer Sweet Peas.

—**Gold Medal Spencer Blend.** SPEA-24 Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 95c

This is a formula blend which contains over 75 standard varieties and in addition all the best novelties of the past year from one of the large trial plantings; color blend is as near perfect as possible to secure.

—**Ruffled Spencers.** Mixed. SPEA-25. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.10

The unusual duplexness and extra frilliness of the flowers gives this type a double appearance; they are very pretty.

—**Spring Flowering Mixed.** SPEA-26. Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.40

A remarkable new intermediate season type, exhibiting strong heat resistance in combination with vigorous growth, extremely long stout stems and a heavy crop of flowers over a long season. Adapted both to outdoor and greenhouse growing. It is especially recommended for the mid-sections of the country and in the South where Sweet Peas are grown, and where the heat makes it impossible to grow the other types; in the North the Spencers are better.

—**Early or Winter Flowering.** SPEA-27. Pkt. 20c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.40

Choice Mixed. This type is earlier than the Spencers and has been grown in the southern sections of the country due more to its earliness; it is also grown exclusively in greenhouses for winter flowers, however, it does as well outdoors in the North. This is a well balanced blend of the newest and brightest colors.

—**Cupid, Bo-peep.** SPEA-28. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c

Low-compact plants for bedding or borders, blooming in June until frost, also called Bedding Sweet Peas; color pink.

SWERTIA
Related to the *Gentians* but quaint rather than showy flowers; give the same treatment as *Gentians*; slow from seed.

—**multicaulis.** SWRT-1. Pkt. 50c
Perhaps the best with large flowers of clear yellow to blue, 6 inches or less tall.

TALINUM (tah-LY-num)
Flame Flower. Genus of Purslane Family comprising many small fleshy perennials with erect clusters of pink, red or yellow flowers. Some are hardy rock garden subjects, others must be grown indoors in pots.

—**paniculatum.** TALI-1. Pkt. 20c
Coral Flower. A distinctive and very fine annual garden flower having many slender stems bearing hundreds of little 5-pointed stars of luminous rosy pink followed by airy long hanging capsule-like polished coral heads; fine for cutting and for house plants; sow after soil is warm; a single plant can throw as many as 30 great bright plumes; foliage is decorative, sow in position, 2½-ft.

THALICTRUM (thal-LIK-trum)
Meadow rue. Perennial plants of the Buttercup Family, some very decorative in the border and others for the wild garden. Foliage is attractively cut; flowers in numerous large clusters, without petals but with large drooping stamens and sometimes showy sepals. They combine well with plants like *Peonies* and *Iris*. Easily grown in light, rich, loamy soil; few natives in moist swampy soil.

—**adiatifolium.** THAL-1. Pkt. 15c
Fine cut foliage, fewer rosy-purple blooming early summer, 2½-ft.

—**diptercarpum.** THAL-2. Pkt. 15c
Tall late blooming species with pyramidal clusters of rosy-mauve or purple flowers brightened by drooping golden stamens.

THERMOPSIS (ther-MOP-sis)
Perennial plants of the Pea Family, with a number of lupine-like plants having racemes of yellow flowers. Easily grown in light rich soil, in open sunny position and are useful in the border.

—**caroliniana.** THER-1. Pkt. 15c
Massive spikes of golden yellow flowers, 5-ft. Reminds one of *Lupinus*.

THUNBERGIA (thun-BUB-ji-ah)

Clock-vine. A genus of some 75 species of tender climbers from tropical regions (*Acanthus* Family). Several are greenhouse vines, and they can be set outdoors for summer flowering where they do nicely. In the warmer parts of the U.S. they can be grown outdoors. Start seed early indoors.

—**gibsoni.** THUN-1. Pkt. 25c
Bright deep orange climber.

THYMOPHYLLA

—**tonnibola.** THYM-1. Pkt. 20c
Dahlberg Daisy. Pretty everblooming plant grown as an annual and unsurpassed for close edgings, bedding or rock garden filler. Myriads of tiny daisy-blossoms in a gold tone, over mounds of aromatic fern-foliage; sow early, 6-in. tall. Also grown as a perennial pot plant.

TITHONIA (ti-THOH-ni-ah)
Natives of Mexico, called Mexican Sunflower and belonging to the Daisy Family. They are robust growers and annuals. Plant out after danger of frost is past.

—**Avalon Hybrids.** TITH-1. Pkt. 15c
An early strain that blooms by end of June from seed sown in position; color orange-topaz to burnished over-sheen of scarlet flame.

—**speciosa Fireball.** TITH-2. Pkt. 15c
A brilliant scarlet, 6-9-ft.

—**Orange Vermilion.** TITH-3. Pkt. 15c
Glistening orange-scarlet flowers like large single Dahlias; for background or cutting, 6-9 feet.

TORENIA (toh-REE-ni-ah)

Annual and perennial plants of Figwort family bearing 2-lipped flowers resembling small *Gloxinias*. Native of tropical Asia and Africa, they are treated as annuals in N. or grown in the greenhouse. In Fla. they are used as the Pansy in the N. They thrive in partially shaded places and require regular watering. Set plants out after frosts are past and ground warm.

—**fourniere.** TORE-1. Pkt. 25c
While they are perennial they are best grown as annuals in the North; used much as *Pansies* are in the North, doing best in partial shade, along water course or in sandy soils if well watered; flowers rich blue with golden centers, very free, excellent for pots, beds, window boxes, 9-in.

TRICHOSANTHES

—**colubrina.** TRIC-1. Pkt. 15c
Snake Gourd. Annual climber with white flowers.

TRIPTERIS

—**hyoserioides.** TRIP-1. Pkt. 15c
Golden yellow flowers with black disk, hardy annual, 2-ft., a pretty and airy So. At. daisy, easily grown, sow seeds early in the spring.

TROLLIUS (TROL-i-us)
Globe Flower. Perennial plants with lobed and cut leaves and flowers resembling large double Buttercups and belonging to Buttercup Family. They naturally grow in swampy places but can be grown in reasonably good garden soil that is not too dry.

—**albiflorus.** TROL-1. Pkt. 25c
Creamy white flowers, 4-20-in. tall, flowering May-June. A western species from Montana.

UNIOLA (eu-NY-oh-lah)
Spike Grass. Native perennial grasses. Some species are grown as ornamental grasses.

—**latifolia.** UNIO-1. Pkt. 15c
Perennial, 5-ft., pretty in the border.

URSINIA (ur-SIN-i-ah)
Mostly hardy annuals having daisy-like flowers in orange shades on long wiry stems standing 2-3-ft. above low tufts of finely cut foliage; plants bloom profusely in mid-summer to late fall making a colorful addition to the sunny border; they can be potted up for winter bloom indoors.

—**anethoides.** USIN-1. Pkt. 15c
Jewels-of-the-Veldt, orange flowers with deep purple centers, 1-2-ft.

—**Hybrids.** USIN-2. Pkt. 15c
Pretty yellow and orange shades.

—**pulchra.** USIN-3. Pkt. 15c
Orange flowers with brown centers, 1½-ft.

VALERIANA (vah-lee-ri-AY-nah)

Hardy plants with small white or rose flowers in spikes or flat-topped clusters; easily grown and valuable for garden effect or for cut flowers. Known as Garden Heliotrope on account of its fragrance; they are excellent hardy border plants.

—**rubra.** Mixed. VAL-1. Pkt. 15c
Perennial alpine species in White, rose and dark red.

VENIDIUM (ve-NID-i-um)

Hardy annuals and perennials allied to the *Arctotis*; their brilliant orange or yellow flowers suggest small sunflowers; they are valuable in the garden or greenhouse as a color accent and are valuable cut flowers. Generally grown as annuals by starting the seed indoors; space a foot apart, in sunshine and well drained soil.

—**calendulaceum.** VNID-1. Pkt. 10c
2-in. single golden yellow flowers with black centers, hardy annual, 10-in.

—**fastuosum, Golden Orange.** VNID-2. Pkt. 20c

Beautiful golden orange flowers with dark centers 4-in. across, silky gray foliage, 2-ft.

—**Hybrids.** VNID-3. Pkt. 20c
Double rowed daisies with 3-4-in. flowers in pastel colors of cream, primrose, buff, lemon, orange, usually with irregular zoning of brown, blue or black, 2-ft.

VERBASCUM (ver-BAS-kum)
Thrive in full sunshine and hybridize readily with the genus *Celsia*, producing many new color forms. As a rule they make good specimen plants in the background of the hardy border.

—**phoeniceum Hybrids.** VEB-1. Pkt. 15c

Grows 5-ft. flowers with prominent purple stamens. The hybrids are beautiful and come in a varied combination. Perennial.

VERBENA (ver-BEE-nah)

Perennial in the South but grown as hardy annuals in the North, sowing seeds indoors and transplanting outdoors in May, 1-ft. apart, or seeds can be sown direct in April or May, blooming in mid-summer. Colors pink, rose, red, lavender, blue, purple and white, thriving in poor soil and withstanding drought well.

HORTENSIS (Garden Verbena).

—**Gigantea Mixed.** VEB-1. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 90c

This strain should not be confused with the ordinary *Verbenas*; both the trusses and flowers are much larger and the plants decidedly more vigorous. Most of the varieties in this strain produce more compact masses of up-standing flowers over the entire plant than any other strain.

—**Hybrids gr. fl.** VEB-2. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 60c

Mammoth, Choice Mixed. Robust spreading growth, plants often 2-ft. across, flowers 1-in. across, quick to come into flower.

—**gr. fl. Beauty of Oxford.** VEB-3. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 75c

Hybrids, a beautiful giant strain in shades of rose-pink to rose-red, brightest, produced from plants with the florets 1-in. across.

—**Verbena Blend.** VEB-4X. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. \$1.00

A blend of all the giant flowered annual *Verbenas*, including those above.

VARIOUS SPECIES:

—**aubletia compacta.** VEB-5. Pkt. 15c
A new variety, dark violet-red, 10-in. high, blooming end of June till frost, hardy annual.

—**purpurcarmin.** VEB-6. Pkt. 15c
Large flowered, 15-in. tall, blooming end of May till frost, dark carmine.

—**bipinnatifida.** VEB-7. Pkt. 15c
Blooms June till Nov. continuously in showy blue-lavender clusters; ferny, feathery foliage, usually winter hardy perennial but so quick it may be treated as an annual.

—**bonariensis.** VEB-8. Pkt. 15c
3-ft. high, a new Swiss type, fine for cut flowers, highly recommended.

—**Tobaty Variety.** VEB-9. Pkt. 20c
By far the best and showiest strains of this species, coming from the Arroya Tobaty of Paraguay; compared with the usual strains of this species, it is more floriferous, the trusses heavier, more massive and compact; blooming season covers several months, color soft bluish-lavender; spectacular in the border, 3-ft.

—**erinoides type.** VEB-10. Pkt. 15c
Heat resisting plant spreading into a fine carpet, violet flowers.

—**Venosa.** VEB-11. Pkt. 15c
Compact purple clusters, 10-in. tall, perennial grown as an annual.

VERBESINA

—**enceloides.** VEBE-1. Pkt. 20c
40-in. Butter Daisy. A showy and easy annual, quick from seed, that does not seem

to know when to stop blooming. Big butter-yellow daisies with wide tagged petals and tufted cushion centers, yellow also. It cuts.

VERONICA (ve-ROH-i-kah)

Annuals and perennials highly useful in the border and rock garden; hardy, free flowering, thrive in an open sunny position or light shade, easily grown from seeds.

—**pulchella.** VERO-1. Pkt. 15c
Dark blue perennial rock garden species.

—**spicata enziama.** VERO-2. Pkt. 15c
Blue or pink flowers in spike-like racemes, 1½-ft., perennial.

VINCA ROSEA (VIN-kah)

Madagascar Periwinkle is a tender perennial grown in the North as an annual. It is a good garden subject with rosy-purple flowers and used in parks as a bedding plant with good effect; sow seeds early in a warm greenhouse and try to transplant several times before setting out. Sun or partial shade.

- Rose.** VINC-1. Pkt. 10c
- Pure White.** VINC-2. Pkt. 10c
- Crimson.** VINC-3. Pkt. 10c
- Mixed.** VINC-4X. Pkt. 10c

VIOLA

The genus includes a number of species of small, mostly perennial, plants having attractive blue, white, lavender or yellow spurred flowers in early spring or summer. The Pansy is the best known (see Pansy). Violets are second in popularity. All are propagated by seeds. They like sunshine but not the hot kind.

—**CORNUT.** Flower with very long spur, and called Tufted Pansies or the garden Viola. They are very pretty for edging the border or for ground cover under trees. Grow very much as you would Pansies.

—**Bicolor.** VIOL-1. Pkt. 25c
(V. papilio). Light violet-blue, very pretty.

—**Blue.** VIOL-2. Pkt. 25c

—**Blaue Schonheit.** VIOL-3. Pkt. 25c
A new large German variety in pure clear blue, highly recommended.

—**Orange Triumph.** VIOL-4. Pkt. 25c
A new blend of new colors in Violas, highly recommended Swiss strain.

—**Yellow.** VIOL-5. Pkt. 25c

—**Above Varieties Blended.** VIOL-6X. Pkt. 20c

—**Nigra, Black Imp.** VIOL-7. Pkt. 25c
Quaint little pansy-flowers that seem to have been ripped from black velvet, exceedingly floriferous, comes true from seed, 3 months to bloom; treat as an annual.

—**Scotch Hybrids.** VIOL-8. Pkt. 25c
Extra choice bedding Violas that are highly recommended.

—**G. Wermig.** VIOL-9. Pkt. 25c
This variety has a pure violet blue color and long stemmed flowers. An outstanding variety.

—**S. & G. Special Blend.** VIOL-10. Pkt. 25c
This is the best blend of Violas grown by one of our Netherlands growers and of which they highly recommend.

—Goliath. WALL-4. Pkt. 20c
The beauty of this variety cannot be excelled even by the double strains.

XANTHISMA (zan-THIZ-mah)

A genus of annual and biennial plants with narrow leaves and yellow ray flowers in heads. Suitable for dry open places and seed should be sown where plants are to grow.

—lexanum. XANT-1. Pkt. 20c
"Star of Texas". Annual making the most brilliant showing of vivid sun reflecting golden yellow of any annual flower, no exceptions; continuous bloom from late June till end of Oct; flowers are big, many pointed stars of polished gold, cuts well and withstands heat and drought well, 2-ft.

XERANTHEMUM

(zee-RAN-thee-mum)

—annum, Double Mixed. XERN-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c
Easily grown everlasting with white downy foliage and pink, purple and white flowers. 1½ in. across; they are grown mainly for their papery flowers for drying; best to sow in rows in the garden when weather becomes warm, thinning them out later to 8-in. or so apart, 3-ft. tall.

ZEA (ZEE-ah)

A genus of the Grass Family, tender annuals, common name Maize. Zea Mays is the common corn, which see for other ornamental varieties.

—Striped. ZEA-1. Pkt. 15c
Japanese striped gigantea. Tall maize with pretty striped leaves.

ZYGADENUS (zig-ah-DEE-nus)

—gramineus. ZIG-1. Pkt. 20c

ZINNIAS

Zinnias are warm weather loving plants and should never be sown until the soil has thoroughly warmed up and all danger of frost has passed. For best results, especially with the smaller flowered, early blooming varieties, we recommend sowing the seed where the plants are to flower. The taller growing, large flowered sorts can safely be transplanted, although they also will make more robust growth and will produce more flowers if they can be planted where they are to remain and when the seedlings are 3-4 in. tall, thinned out to the proper distance. To induce a thrifty, heavy root system, irrigate your plants rather than merely sprinkling them. Dig a little trench along side the rows and let the water run slowly for several hours so that it will seep down deep into the soil and make the plant food available for the plants throughout the mass of feeding roots. Always cultivate after each irrigation to conserve the moisture; by this method you will have to water zinnias only once every two weeks or so, it gives a stronger, healthier plant and saves on the water bill.

DAHLIA-FLOWERED

These were introduced in 1919 and since that time all the best colors have been included. The plants are 2½-3 ft. tall, very robust and bearing many strong stems of fully double, huge flowers which resemble the show type Dahlia.

—Canary Bird. ZIN-1. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
Rich canary yellow color.
—Crimson Monarch. ZIN-2. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
Very large flowered deep crimson.
—Dream. ZIN-3. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
Most unusual deep rosy lavender.
—Exquisite. ZIN-5. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
Light rose with a deep rose center.
—Golden Dawn. ZIN-4. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
The best rich golden yellow.
—Oriole. ZIN-6. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
Immense blooms of deep orange, crimson and gold.
—Polar Bear. ZIN-7. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
Large creamy white.
—Will Rogers. ZIN-8. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
A lovely brilliant scarlet red.
—Dahlia-Flowered Blend. ZIN-9X. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA

These were introduced in 1926 and have rapidly gained in popularity. The plants are 3-4 ft. tall with long stems which adapt it particularly for use as a cut flower; the flowers are large and flat giving a graceful effect.

—Enchantress. ZIN-10. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
Pretty light rose with deep rose center.
—Golden Queen. ZIN-11. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
Golden yellow.
—Grenadier. ZIN-12. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
A bright dark red.
—Lavender Queen. ZIN-13. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
Deep rosy lavender.
—Miss Willmott. ZIN-14. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
Large flowers of soft rich pink.
—Orange Queen. ZIN-15. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
Golden orange.
—Purity. ZIN-16. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
Best white in any Zinnia.
—Scarlet Queen. ZIN-17. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
Glowing deep scarlet.
—Cal. Giants, Mixed. ZIN-18X. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00
This is a high class blend of varieties.
—Super Giants, Mixed. ZIN-19. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

A vastly improved strain of the Crown O'Gold type with large well formed flowers in soft pastel shades, each petal overlaid at the base with deep golden yellow.

—Super Fantasy. ZIN-20. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
Flowers are 3-in. in diameter, shaggy-petaled and on long stems, making excellent cut flowers. They are strikingly beautiful.
—Harmony Type. ZIN-21. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.40
Scabious-Flowered, plants 2½-3 ft. bearing numerous medium sized flowers, resembling the annual Scabiosa and Harmony Marigold. Bright shades including crimson, scarlet, orange, yellow, pink and white.
—gaillardia-Flavored. ZIN-22. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.40
Navajo. Flowers resemble a Picta Double gaillardia, in both form and coloring. Finest mixed, bicolors, mellow tones, fine for cutting, 2-ft.
—Howard's Giants. ZIN-23. Pkt. 15c;

VEGETABLE SEEDS

All prices are post paid, unless mentioned otherwise. Quarter and half pound lots, at pound rate. We will be pleased to quote, on request, lowest prices on larger quantities.

ASPARAGUS.

Easily grown from seed which should be sown as early in the spring as possible. Thin the seedlings 3-4 inches apart and transplant to their permanent location when 1 or 2 years old, spacing them 18 inches apart in 2½, or more, foot rows. A pkt. will produce 100 plants; 3 oz. for 100 ft. row; or 12 lbs. per acre. Seeds break ground in about 20 days. 4000 roots required per acre.

Mary Washington. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.50
This is the best of all the varieties; is rust proof and blight resistant; shoots are long without branching and resists hot weather without blowing out.

BEANS. Bush Varieties.

Bush beans do well in most any medium rich garden soil with the wax sorts doing their best on a more sandy soil. Plant after danger of frost, in rows about 28 inches apart, sowing ½ inch deep and about 2-3 inches apart in the row. Packet will plant 100 feet and contains about 10 oz. of seed; a good bushel or 60 lbs. per acre.

GREEN PODDED SORTS:

Bountiful. Pkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
48 days. Early flat podded, stringless and of highest quality; excellent shipper. It is reliable everywhere, excellent for freezing, seed flesh color.
Burpee Stringless. Pkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
49 days. A very popular old standby and probably the best seller, especially valuable for the home garden; very meaty and stringless; seed chocolate color.
Dwarf Horticultural. Pkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
54 days. Pods 5 inches long, flat, almost stringless when young; used both as a string or shell bean. The pods are splashed with red; making them very attractive for market display; best early green shell bean. Also called bush Cranberry Bean. They are good for dry beans.
Full Measure. Pkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
54 days. A very popular round green podded sort in the Ohio Valley, pods 6 inches long, stringless and of the best quality.
Giant Stringless Green Pod. Pkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
51 days. A meaty round podded sort, very popular all over the U. S. and excellent for all uses, strong grower; seed brownish-red.
Keystone. Pkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
52 days. Dark green pods, 6-6½ inches long round, best quality and doing best in all sections.
Red Valentine. Pkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
49 days. One of the main round podded sorts in the south, it making excellent string beans under adverse conditions; very popular in the mountain regions also; slightly stringy; seed red, marbled.
Tendergreen. Pkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
53 days. An extra good quality round podded sort, excellent flavor and very popular everywhere; seed bluish, mottled.
Tennessee Green Pod. Pkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
49 days. A popular flat green pod, with strings, mainly in the mountain sections of W. Va., Ky. and Tenn. where it seems to do best under the mountain climate where the stringless sorts seem to ripen or "get tough" easily. Pods very long. Seed brown.

WAX OR YELLOW PODDED SORTS:

Pencil Pod Black Wax. Pkt. 25c; lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.25
52 days. The most popular of the round podded wax varieties; always a sure bearer, pods 5½-6 inches long and of the very best quality; good for freezing, too. Seed black.
Saier's Golden Wax. Pkt. 25c; lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.25
52 days. The most popular flat podded wax variety; pods flat, 5 inches long, stringless, of good quality, rust proof.

BEANS. Pole or Stick Sorts.

The pole beans require supports for the best crop; grown mainly in the South where the seasons are longer. Pods generally are more fleshy than the bush types and can be used in a much more advance stage. Plant in hills, 2-3 seeds per hill, usually 3 feet apart and on three stakes, the tops being tied together for supports. Packet will plant 100 hills, or 150 foot row; bushel per acre.

Kentucky Wonder. Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25
65 days. This is the most popular variety of the pole beans; pods 7-9 inches, round, meaty and excellent for freezing as well as for all other uses; stringless when young. Seed tan. Also called Old Homestead.
Missouri Wonder. Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25
65 days. Very productive late variety, pods 5 inches long, flat, tough and stringy but a very popular variety in the South. Seed light flesh, peppered brown. Also called Noxall.
Lazy Wife. Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25
72 days. A late productive sort with 5-6 inch pods, flat, stringless, very fleshy, brittle, attractive and excellent quality, very popular seed round and white.
London Horticultural. Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25
70 days. Also known as October Bean. Hardy, productive, pods 5-6 inches long, flat, stringless, good quality; it is used very much as a green shell bean, but good also for snap or dry shell beans. A Cranberry bean; seed white or light tan streaked with red.
McCaslan. Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25
70 days. A prolific white seeded sort, one of the most popular Southern sorts; pods stringless, meaty and excellent quality.
Red Speckled Cut Short. Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25
75 days. Called Corn-hill Bean. Hardy, late, productive, pods 3¼-4 inches long, flat, stringy, fair quality, good for a corn hill bean. Seed small, white splashed red.
Scarlet Runner. Pkt. 25c; lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.50
65 days. Can be used like a lima bean and while grown mostly for its pretty scarlet flowers which are very ornamental, the pods make excellent green shelled beans; 6-8 inches long. Suitable for growing on corn as well as poles.
Tennessee Wonder. Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25
70 days. Also called Egg Harbor. Similar in habit to Kentucky Wonder but with immensely larger, straighter, smoother and more creased-back pods; 8-9 inches long, tinged purple, slightly stringy and suitable best for green shelled beans rather than for snap beans.
Striped Creaseback. Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25
72 days. Also called Nancy Davis and Scotia. A very hardy and productive cornfield bean, pods round, 6½-7 inches long, crease-backed, slightly stringy, very fleshy, good quality. Seed olive green with dark stripe.
White Creaseback. Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25
63 days. A very hardy, very early, round podded sort, 5-6 inch pods, slightly stringy, brittle and fine grained; quality fair, very popular white seeded sort.
White Kentucky Wonder. Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25
64 days. Also called Burger's Green Pod. Very high quality white seeded sort of German origin, pods 6-7 inches long, flat, very tender, fleshy and stringless, foliage distinctively dark green and much crumpled.
Wax Kentucky Wonder. Pkt. 25c; lb. 65c; 5 lbs. \$3.00
70 days. The pods are yellow or wax, 7-8 inches long, flat, decidedly crease-backed, very fleshy, brittle but stringy, attractive, quality fair.

½ oz. \$1.25
A striking new large flowered crested cutting zinnia, resulting from a cross between the Dahlia-flowered and Harmony types. The plants are 3-4 ft. tall and the flowers large. They come about 80% crested.

—Cactus-Flowered Giants. ZIN-24. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
This is an improved Fantasy type with flowers averaging 4½ in. across, plants 30-in. tall.
—Fantasy Types. ZIN-25. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
Petals are long, curved and pointed, resembling those of the night flowering cactus. Flowers are 4-in. across and 2-in. deep. This strain includes Star Dust and other colors.

LILLIPUT, POM POM

They are among the most popular Zinnias for cut flowers use; the flowers are small, compact and symmetrical, on strong stemmed 1½-2 foot plants. This strain has beautifully formed double flowers.

—Crimson Gem. ZIN-26. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
—Dainty Gem. ZIN-27. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
A new dainty bicolored rose, pretty.
—Golden Gem. ZIN-28. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
Beautiful golden orange color.
—Golden Orange. ZIN-29. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
—Scarlet Gem. ZIN-30. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
—Valencia. ZIN-31. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
Burnt orange.
—Pastel Shades. ZIN-32. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

—Tom Thumb. ZIN-33. Pkt. 15c
Plants 6-8 in. tall, compact, covered with well formed flowers of the Lilliput Type. Color range thru red, orange, yellow, pink, rose and other pastel shades. Excellent for pot plants and border use.

—Elegans pumila. ZIN-34. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.10
Double Sunshine Tints. The Cut and Come Again type, in the best pasted shades. Sunshine Tints are richer in color and more full bodied than ordinary types, and include many autumn tints of bronze, golden yellow, apricot and rich rose as well as the regular delicate pinks, creamy yellows, soft flesh tones and salmon. Free flowering, blooms 2½-3 inches across, rounded in shape and on stems of good cutting length. For best results sow seed where they are to grow in moderately enriched sandy loam. Flowers in 50 days continuing thruout the summer.

—linaris. ZIN-35. Pkt. 15c
ORANGE, dwarf, compact, early flowering single; orange, light yellow stripe, dark center; pretty for edging, etc., 1-ft.
—Haegeema. ZIN-36. Pkt. 15c
Double Choice Mixed. Small flowers, having a charm all their own; effective for bedding, making a brilliant display yet having stems long enough to make fine bouquets for small vases and bowls. Contains many attractive colors and combinations, 1-1½ foot.
—gracillima. ZIN-37. Pkt. 15c
Double (coccinea), Red Riding Hood. Compact form and covered the entire season with double scarlet flowers, 1-in. across; they are effective in the border or would make a beautiful hedge, 1-ft.

CREEPING ZINNIA.

See Sanvitalia procumbens.

(Continued on next Page)

LIMA BEANS.

Limas are easily grown in any rich well drained loam; pole sorts require stakes or supports but the bush sort can be grown same as the regular bush beans, except giving them a little more room in the row. Be sure seed is in moist soil when planting; when possible you can plant the seed with the eye down, for better germination. Plant only when the soil is warm and after all danger of frost is passed. The beans are used in the green state or they can be left for dry beans. The seed being very large, it requires from 2-3 times more seed per given space than for the regular bush beans. 2 bushels per acre.

Fordhook Bush. Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.30
75 days. Exceedingly popular, especially as a market sort; best quality, productive, pods 5 inches long, 4-5 beans per pod, good flavor.

Improved Bush. Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25
75 days. An improved type of the old Burpee Lima, with larger beans and pods, containing 6 thicker beans per pod. A popular garden variety.

Henderson Bush. Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.20
66 days. A vigorous hardy, very early, small seeded type much in favor as a canner; good quality and a favorite in the North on account of its earliness. The seeds are about half the size of the other Limas.

King of the Garden. Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25
88 days. The best pole Lima, an improved strain of the Large White; 3-4 large beans per pod, vigorous and productive. Requires supports for best growth.

DRY SHELL BEANS.

These are grown the same as the dwarf bush snap beans but their value is only in their being of use as dry winter beans. Harvest when the pods have dried, cure for a spell and then thresh the seed from the pods and store for winter use.

Michilite Navy Bean. Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
90 days. The best of the navy bean varieties, early, productive and of the best quality. Bushel seed per acre required.

Red Kidney. Pkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25
95 days. Light red type. Seed is nearly as large as a lima. They make the best of dry winter beans.

BEETS, TABLE.

Table Beets can be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked and other sowings can be made at intervals into July, especially if wanted for beet greens and very young beets. Sow seed in rows, 18 inches apart, covering the seed about ½ inch deep. Do not sow too thickly. When the seedlings are up, thin from 1-4 inches apart, depending upon whether you want them for greens, young roots or winter roots. For winter use plant so as to mature just before frost for best quality roots. Oz. plants 50 ft.; 5 lbs. per acre.

Early Blood Turnip. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.50
56 days. Excellent for both home or market gardening and can be used for greens or small bunching beets; it is productive and hardy and does well under adverse conditions.

Detroit Dark Red. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.60
68 days. One of the very best for home gardening or canning. Roots globe shaped, dark red, small tops and especially free from zones.

Crosby's Egyptian. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.60
55 days. Usually grown for the early crop, roots flattened globe-shaped, fairly dark red, small tops. Popular sort.

Early Wonder. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.60
55 days. Green top strain. Best bright green topped winter shipping beet; is preferred above all other types for the winter shipping beet grown in the South.

Early Wonder (Tail Top Strain). Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; lb. \$1.80; 5 lbs. \$7.50
55 days. A very popular variety producing uniform roots and large bright green tops, especially desirable for those producing button beets and greens for the early spring market.

CHARD, SWISS.

Grow Chards same as you do Beets. The tops can be cut off when tender and a new growth will come on if the soil is rich and growing conditions favorable. It also makes excellent feed for young poultry or baby calves during the hot summer months.

Fordhook Giant. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.20
Leaves dark green, crumpled, savoy-leaved, with broad white mid-rib.

BRUSSEL SPROUTS.

Long Island Improved. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; lb. \$4.30

BROCCOLI.

Sow seed indoors or in cold frame same as for early cabbage setting them out in the garden about May 1st. Set plants about 18 inches apart in 2½ foot rows. They do best in the cooler parts of the season. Oz. seed produces 2000 plants.

Italian Green Sprouting. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; lb. \$3.10
55-60 days, from transplanted plants to first cutting. The heads are much like Cauliflower and it is used much in the same way. It is excellent frozen. It should be in every garden and is much easier grown than Cauliflower. Grow same as you would late Cabbage.

CABBAGE—Earliest Heading.

Cabbage should be started indoors or in cold frame for the early market, but for winter, they should be started outdoors later, from May 20th to June 1st. They grow best in the cool fall weather. For early crop start them about March 15th, transplanting the seedlings into flats and hardening them off promptly as warm weather comes and transplant to the field May 1st. Plants should be spaced 18-24 inches in the row, according to the size of the variety and in rows 30 inches apart. The soil should be rich for best results. Days given are from transplanting to maturity, allow 30 more days from the planting of the seed. Winter cabbage should be set out not later than July 15th. Where the Yellows affect Cabbage, plant the Yellow Resistant varieties, but if not troubled in this, it is best to plant the regular strains. Oz. produces 2000 plants.

Early Jersey Wakefield. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; lb. \$2.40
65 days. The most widely grown extra early pointed head variety; heads solid and should be grown for the early crop.

Early Flat Dutch. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; lb. \$2.40
80 days. An excellent medium early short stemmed variety with large flat heads. This makes a good variety in the South where large heads are wanted.

Copenhagen Market. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; lb. \$3.10
68 days. A good medium early variety with medium large round heads, solid and uniform; a popular market sort.

Golden Acre. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; lb. \$3.60
62 days. An extra early selection from Copenhagen Market; small and compact plants, excellent quality; of special value for early market.

Allhead Select. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; lb. \$4.35
75 days. An ideal second early Cabbage, round heads weighing 6-8 lbs. and of excellent quality both for summer and winter use.

CABBAGE—Second Early.

Glory of Enkhuisen. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; lb. \$2.95
78 days. Large globe-shaped second early Cabbage with excellent keeping qualities; heads weigh 6-8 lbs.

CABBAGE—Late or Winter.

Danish Ballhead. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; lb. \$3.20
120 days. The leading late tall stem variety in most sections of the country; heads solid, round, 10-12 lbs. each and the best of winter keepers.

Premium Late Flat Dutch. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; lb. \$2.85
110 days. A very popular late flat head variety, heads flat, large 10 lbs. or more; especially liked in the South.

Mammoth Red Rock. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; lb. \$3.75

YELLOW RESISTANT CABBAGE:

Where the soil is infected with the "Yellows" disease, the resistant varieties should always be planted, but if your soil is not infected it is best to use the regular strains.

Marion Market (Yellow Res.) Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; lb. \$4.10
75 days. Marion Market is a selection from Copenhagen Market but a little larger and later; heads round and of excellent quality.

Early Flat Dutch (Yel. Res.) Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; lb. \$3.60
80 days. Similar to the popular Early Flat Dutch strain and an excellent kraut variety; heads 6 lbs. each.

Wis. Hollander (Yel. Res.) Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; lb. \$4.10
105 days. A Yellow Resistant strain from Danish Ballhead; heads round and solid; best resistant winter variety.

Wisconsin All Season (Yel. Res.) Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; lb. \$3.60
92 days. A splendid late or winter variety, heads rather flat, 9-10 lbs.

CABBAGE, CHINESE OR CELERY.

Chinese Cabbage is a fine vegetable either cooked like Cabbage or used as a salad. A heavy yielder and rich in food value. Sow seed during July or August as it grows best during the cool fall months. Oz. will sow a 200 ft. row.

Chihili. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.00
70 days. Chihili, a most popular variety and very dependable heading sort; heads 18-20 inches in length, 3-4 inches thick at base.

CARROT.

Carrots can be sown early in the spring and again every two weeks for a continuous crop for young bunching roots; for winter crop, best to sow in July. Best in a deep mellow soil. Sow seeds about ½ in. deep with a few Radish seed mixed in to mark the rows for early cultivation as Carrots do not germinate readily. Rows can be 12 inches apart and the roots should be thinned to 3 in. apart in the row; for young roots seed can be sown as late as Aug. 15th. Oz. plants a 125 ft. row.

Chanteney. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.00
70 days. A fine large thick stump rooted sort, orange skin and fine quality. It is good for all purposes and especially for winter use.

Danver Half Long. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.00
75 days. Probably grown more extensively than any other variety, skin rich orange-red color, root 7 in. long, tapering to a blunt point. It is of the best quality and especially good for winter use.

Scarlet Nantes. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.30
68 days. A valuable stump rooted variety, with the root rather even in thickness for its entire length; it is especially valuable for bunch Carrots as well as for all other uses.

CAULIFLOWER.

For an early crop sow the seed in hot bed or greenhouse during January or February; for fall crop, start in the open same as for Cabbage. Maturity dates are from transplanting, add 30 days from seed sowing. Oz. produces 1500 plants.

Early SnowballPkt. 10c; lb. \$2.40
85 days. An improved Dwarf Erfurt, producing snowy white heads; early and of the best quality, extensively grown everywhere; outer leaves erect.

CELERY.

For early Celery start seed indoors in February and for late crop about April 1st. When seedlings are 4 inches tall, cut back about 1 inch and transplant to rows 3 ft. apart and plants 6 inches apart in the row. Seed can be sown about 1/2 inch deep. Add about 55 days to maturity dates when figuring from planting seed.

Golden Self BlanchingPkt. 10c; oz. 70c; lb. \$6.00
115 days. Medium sized stocky plants with thick solid crisp stalks and compact golden yellow hearts; an exceptionally fine flavor.

CUCUMBERS.

For real early Cucumbers seed can be planted in berry boxes about April 1st and transplanted to field when frost danger is passed. For regular crop plant about June 15th, 1/2-1 inch deep, in hills 4-6 feet apart. Fruits should be picked as soon as ready. Cucumbers will not stand any frost. Oz. plants 100 feet.

Chicago PicklingPkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.90
55 days. Still the best pickling Cucumber regardless of all the new varieties or new names. Our strain is early, prolific, uniform and perfect pickling type. Black spine. It is also of value as a slicer for the home garden.

Early FortunePkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.90
65 days. Fruits 8-9 inches long blunt at both ends and an excellent slicer and especially of value for dill pickles, its shape being perfect for this use. Good for the market, too. White Spine.

Early Green ClusterPkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.85
55 days. Similar to Chicago Pickling, but a little smaller. Is very popular for home gardening. The fruits form in clusters more than other varieties. Black spine.

Early White SpinePkt. 5c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.00
60 days. An excellent medium sized Cucumber, producing early and abundantly; fruits slender and dark green, flesh solid white.

Improved Long GreenPkt. 10c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.50
75 days. Our strain of this valuable variety is of the very best; fruits are dark green, long and tapering at both ends, 12-14 inches long. Being black spined it can also be used for pickles for the home garden as well as the most valuable slicer.

White WonderPkt. 10c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.40
70 days. A blocky white skinned variety, that makes an attractive slicing Cucumber. It is generally grown all over the country but in limited amounts; strictly a home garden sort.

DILL.

Long Island MammothPkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00
(Anethum graveolens). Annual herb with feathery foliage, growing 4-6 ft. tall producing an abundance of aromatic seed which are used in pickles, preserves, soups and sauces.

ENDIVE.

Sow during March or April in hot bed or cold frame covering seed about 1/2 inch, transplanting in the field in April or May, spacing plants 12 inches apart; for late crop sow in June or July. Oz. produces 3000 plants. Plants can be tied up when full grown so as to blanch the inner leaves, this requires 3-4 weeks.

Green CurledPkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.40
Best for general use; setson 95 days. It can be easily blanched.

EGG PLANT.

Sow seed in hot bed or greenhouse in March or April and transplant when an inch high. Transplant to the open when weather is warm; they do not stand frost. Space about 3 ft. each way; allow 8-10 weeks for the production of plants before setting out time. Oz. for 1000 plants.

Black BeautyPkt. 10c; oz. 80c; lb. \$6.60
80 days from setting out. Beautiful rich purple black fruits of the best quality. This is probably the best all around variety; is a vigorous grower.

KALE.

Kale or Borecole for early use should be sown early in the spring, for late fall or winter use, sow the seed in June and transplant in July to rows 2 ft. apart and plants 2 ft. apart. Seed should be sown 1/2 inch deep; cultivate same as Cabbage. Oz. produces 2000 plants or 150 ft. of drill.

Dwarf Scotch CurledPkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00
60 days. Leaves are very large and deeply curled and fringed and of desirable rich bluish-green color; plants dwarf, even growth with leaves hugging the ground, which will not be broken off by heavy wet snows.

SiberianPkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.40
65 days. Green, curly leaves, tender and of delicate flavor; is especially good for late fall and winter growth.

LETTUCE, Leaf or Loosehead.

Lettuce should be sown early in the spring as soon as the soil is ready to work and followed every 2 weeks by other sowings so as to keep a continuous crop of fresh, tender leaves. For fall crop, sow in July. The heading types can be started indoors or in cold frame about February, transplanting the seedlings to the open ground as soon as possible. In fact you will have better results with head lettuce, even when started outdoors, by transplanting them. Seed should not be sown over 1/2 inch deep and a few radish with the seed will mark the rows quickly so that cultivating can be made if the ground becomes hard before Lettuce is up. Pkt. will plant 50 ft. or more; oz. 500 ft.

Black Seeded SimpsonPkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.65
45 days. The most popular loose leaf Lettuce, producing a compact mass of crumpled light yellowish green leaves of the very best quality.

Early Curled SimpsonPkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.80
45 days. White seeded; forms close masses of light green crumpled leaves, brittle and of best flavor; and a good variety for forcing under glass.

PrizeheadPkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.65
45 days. A very high class loose leaf Lettuce with growth similar to B. S. Simpson but with a reddish tinge to all the leaves, giving it an attractive appearance.

Grand RapidsPkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.80
42 days. White seeded; quick maturing, large loose heads, upright growth and showy; leaves bright green crimped at edges. Best quality.

LETTUCE, Heading Varieties.

BibbPkt. 5c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.75
78 days. A very popular variety forming a solid heart of rich yellowish green; this is good for cool seasons only. It is of very good quality.

MANGELS.

Mangels are the most important root crop for stock feeding, forming the very best food for cattle, hogs or poultry and at so little cost. 50 tons can be grown per acre and the feed value is near to that of grain with the added value of a succulent food during the winter. Sow them early in the spring, in rows 2-2 1/2 feet apart, thinning the plants to at least 6 inches apart as soon as they are 2 inches high. 6-8 lbs. of seed required per acre.

Mammoth Long RedPkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.25
110 days. The most popular variety, easily grown and harvested; the roots are red, flesh white; smooth and grows well out of the ground making it easy to pull.

MUSKMELON.

Muskmelons grow best in a light soil, planting them so that the seedlings will not be touched by any frost; plant either in rows 6 ft. apart with the seeds every foot or they can be planted in hills 6 ft. apart each way so as to be able to cultivate both ways. Thin plants in the row to 2 plants per hill or in the hill system, to 4-5 plants per hill. Plant seeds 1/2 inch deep. Oz. plants 60 hills; 2-3 lbs. per acre.

BananaPkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.50
98 days. Fruits 18 inches long by 4 inches in diameter, smooth gray-green to lemon color with the flesh salmon.

Golden ChamplainPkt. 10c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.50
82 days. Also known as Lake Champlain, the earliest melon, almost round, 6 inches across, 5 1/2 deep, moderately netted, deeply ribbed; flesh sweet, golden orange; productive and on account of its earliness is especially good for early market and home gardens.

Hale's Best, No. 36Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.10
86 days. Early salmon flesh melon, well ribbed and netted skin; flavor especially sweet and with a somewhat musky tank. Fruits almost round and especially right for crating.

Hearts of GoldPkt. 10c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.10
80 days. Nearly round, 4-5 inches thru, deep orange flesh, closely netted and of the very best flavor.

Honey RockPkt. 10c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.10
85 days. Skin gray-green covered with sparse coarse netting; flesh orange salmon, green ring beneath the skin. Best market melon and of high quality, productive.

New YorkerPkt. 10c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.25
90 days. This variety is especially a valuable variety for road-side market; rind is extremely strong or hard covered with a heavy rope-like netting, which stands out and more prominent than in any other variety. Skin is slate gray until maturity, then turning to lemon yellow, the thick brilliant flesh is very attractive with sugar content above, even, the Hale's Best types, with a soft delicious texture and highest edible qualities.

Rockford No. 45Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.10
90 days. Almost round, with heavy netting, flesh green and of a distinctive flavor.

Tip TopPkt. 10c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.10
95 days. 7 inches long and 6 1/2 thru, deeply ribbed with thick deep salmon flesh of spicy flavor; skin smooth, slate turning to yellowish when ripe.

MUSTARD GREENS.

Mustard can be sown early in the spring with successive sowings every 2-3 weeks during the cool parts of the season. Sow thinly in rows 1 1/2 ft. apart, covering seeds about 1/4 inch. Oz. will plant 100 ft.

Florida BroadleafPkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.20
43 days. Large, upright, leaves very large and thick; bright green, smooth, pale green mid-rib. Desirable because of the ease in preparing the smooth leaves.

Fordhook FancyPkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.20
40 days. Dark green, deeply curled and fringed; flavor mild and, especially good for greens or salads; stands a long time before bolting to seed.

Southern Giant CurledPkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.20
35 days. Very popular curled leaf mustard for spring or fall planting; leaves are bright green, pleasing mild flavor. Leaves large, fringed and curled at margins.

TendergreenPkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.05
28 days. A rapid growing mustard having large broad, thick dark green leaves, which, when cooked has a mild spinach flavor; a heavy cropper and resistant to heat and cold.

OKRA.

Okra is a valuable vegetable, used when the pods are young; it is also fine for cutting up in soups, stews, catsup and other relishes. Sow when the soil is warmed up as they will not stand any frost, in rows 24 inches apart, thinning to 6-8 inches, cover seed about 1/2 inch.

Perkin's MammothPkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$85c
68 days. Dark green, pods fleshy and tender, tapered and ribbed, 4 1/2 ft. tall. Very popular.

ONION.

Winter Onions are sown early in the spring, in rows about 18 in. apart and when seedlings are 3-4 in. tall they should be thinned to 2-4 inches apart in the row. The Southport Globes and Prizetaker can be started indoors in February and transplanted to the open ground as soon as soil is in condition, when bulbs of immense size can be grown. It is a good point to add a few radish seed when planting so that the row will be marked quickly for cultivation and before the onions have germinated, in a heavy wet spell, it may save your crop. Oz. plants 100 ft., 5-6 lbs. required per acre.

Southport Red GlobePkt. 10c; oz. 55c; lb. \$4.60
110 days. Bulbs globe shaped with small neck, deep red skin and white flesh, good keeper.

Southport White GlobePkt. 10c; oz. 60c; lb. \$5.10
110 days. Medium large bulbs, skin thin but reasonably good keeper. Skin is white, bulb globe type. The white sorts are hotter than the yellows.

Southport Yellow GlobePkt. 10c; oz. 50c; lb. \$4.20
110 days. Bulbs globe shaped, yellow skin and the best long keeper. It is very popular both for market and the home garden.

PARSLEY.

Every garden should have Parsley; does well in both sun or shade and very easily grown; used for greens or can be dried and kept in an air tight bottle for use in soups during the winter. It is high in food value. Plant early in April in rows 1 ft. apart, cover seed 1/4 in. Pkt. plants 25 ft.; oz. 300 ft.

Champion Moss CurledPkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.30
70 days. Compact dark green plant, exceedingly fine cut and dense.

PARSNIP.

Sow seed very early in the spring in rows 2-3 ft. apart, covering 1/2 inch deep, thin seedlings to 3-5 inches apart. Roots may be stored during the winter or left out in the ground for early digging in the spring. A frost improves the flavor. Parsnips make a delicious vegetable. Oz. will sow 100 ft.

Hollow CrownPkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.20
95 days. Roots 10-12 inches long, 2 1/2 across at top, hollow crowned and tapering; this is the most popular variety both for market or home gardening.

PEPPERS.

Sow seed of Peppers indoors, allowing 8-10 weeks to produce plants suitable to set out, when the weather becomes warm as they do not stand any frost. Space plants 18-24 in. in rows, rows 2-3 ft. apart. They do best in a moderately rich light soil. Maturity days under each variety are from transplanting to fruiting, add 8-10 weeks from the planting of the seed.

Peppers are all green when first formed, later turning red when ripe; they should be picked often when green for a better yield. The Sweet Peppers are used for slicing, salads or for stuffing. The hot kinds are used for sauces, flavoring and pickling, either fresh or dried. Pkt. will produce 100 plants; oz. 1500.

Bull NosePkt. 10c; oz. 70c; lb. \$6.00
70 days. Also called Bell, medium hot variety, fruits 3 by 2 1/2 inches, blunt, largely 4-lobed, deep green changing to scarlet.

California WonderPkt. 10c; oz. 55c; lb. \$9.00
75 days. Sweet, plant vigorous, fruits 4 1/2 by 3 1/2 inches. 4-lobed upright, deep green changing to scarlet. Very popular thick fleshed variety.

PimentoPkt. 10c; oz. 70c; lb. \$6.00
73 days. Sweet, erect plant, prolific, fruits 3 1/2 by 2 1/2 inches, top shaped, dark green turning to bright crimson; a very popular sweet variety and grown in large quantities.

Ruby KingPkt. 10c; oz. 85c; lb. \$7.50
68 days. Sweet, erect, prolific, fruits 5 by 3 inches, 3-lobed tapering, dark green turning to deep red. A fine variety.

Short Red ChiliPkt. 10c; oz. 70c; lb. \$5.50
82 days. Plant low and spreading, productive, fruits erect, conical and very hot; color light green changing to bright red; used for making pepper sauce.

PUMPKINS.

Plant Pumpkins at corn planting time, so that they will not be touched by any frost. Plant in hills 6-8 ft. each way if you wish to cultivate both ways or they can be planted in 8 ft. rows, growing 2-3 plants every 3-4 feet. Cover seed 1 inch. Pkt. will plant about 5 hills, ct. 25 hills.

Connecticut FieldPkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.25
110 days. Fruits 12 by 14 inches, hard, smooth, ribbed, deep orange, flesh yellow. A very popular variety especially in the corn belt and a large producer.

Green Striped CushawPkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.25
110 days. Fruits 20 inches long, 10 thru large part with a tapering crooked neck ending in a ball. Color light green with white striping intermingled. This is very popular in the Ohio Valley and southwards, a large yielder.

Large CheesePkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.25
110 days. Fruits are 6 by 12 inches, flat, ribbed, cream color, flesh deep orange. This is a popular canning and pie variety.

Small Sugar or PiePkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.45
110 days. Fruits are 8 by 10 inches, skin hard, smooth, ribbed, thick flesh, deep yellow. This is the best all around variety and especially for the home garden where they are wanted for pies.

RADISH.

Radishes can be sown the first in the spring and should be followed every 10-15 days by other plantings so as to have fresh, tender roots at all times. The small globe varieties are best for early planting but for summer growth the longer types are better. The Winter Radishes are excellent and should be tried in every garden; requiring a cool season for their growth, they should be planted in early summer for fall use or mid-summer for late fall; thin these to 3 inches apart. Pkt. will sow 20 ft.; oz. 100 ft.

Crimson GiantsPkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.00
28 days. Large globular roots 1 1/2 in. thru, bright crimson color and remaining tender for a good period.

French BreakfastPkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.20
25 days. Roots oblong, thick at bottom, 1 1/2 by 3/4 inches, blunt, scarlet with white tip, flesh white, will not stand after maturity.

Long Black SpanishPkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.05
58 days. Roots 7 inches long and 2 thru, skin black, flesh white, and one of the best winter type Radishes.

Scarlet GlobePkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.00
23 days. Medium top, roots round to olive, bright scarlet, tops about 4 inches tall; best type for early planting.

Scarlet Turnip White TipPkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.00
26 days. Also called Sparkler. Roots ball shaped, scarlet with the tip white, flesh white. A very popular variety, for all uses.

White IciclePkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. 90c
27 days. Roots 5 1/2 inches long tapering to a point, is the best for summer growing and will stand a reasonably long time. Skin and flesh white.

RTA BAGA.

Rutabagas or Swede Turnips require a longer season than turnips and should be grown as a fall crop; sow seeds from early to mid-summer in rows 1 1/2-2 ft. apart, covering seed 1/2 inch and thinning to stand 6-8 inches apart in the row. Pkt. will sow 50 ft.; oz. 250 ft.

American Purple TopPkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. 80c
90 days. Roots 5 inches thru, top-shaped with small neck, skin yellow with purple top, flesh light yellow. The most popular variety.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT.

Salsify is so easily grown and such a delicious vegetable that it should be in every garden. Sow the seed in rows 1 1/2 ft. apart, very early in the spring, covering the seed about 1/2-1 inch deep and when seedlings are 2 in. high thin to stand 4-5 inches apart. The roots can be used late in the fall, stored for winter use or they can be left in the ground over winter and dug real early in the spring. Delicious when used in soups, pancakes, fritters, diced or mashed or fried same as Parsnips. The flavor is much like that of oysters. Pkt. will sow 20 ft.; oz. 100 ft.

Sandwich Island MammothPkt. 10c; oz. 75c; lb. \$7.00
120 days. Smooth thick roots 9 inches long with shoulder 1-1 1/2 in. diameter, flesh white and of the very best quality.

SPINACH.

Spinach is one of the very best greens and should be in every garden. It is also excellent for quick freezing. It grows best in the cool part of the season, early spring or late fall. Sow seed very early, either broadcast or in rows, 18-24 in. apart, covering seeds 1 inch, and thin plants to 5-6 inches apart. Make additional plantings every 10-14 days till June; for fall use plant again in August and where the winters are mild, sow in the fall and cover with a few inches of hay or straw for very early spring crop. Pkt. plants 25 ft.; oz. 75 ft.

Bloodsdaie SavoyPkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. 50c
48 days. A quick growing hardy Spinach and one of the most popular for home and market. Glossy green leaves, much crinkled and very heavy texture. Valuable for spring or fall planting.

King of DenmarkPkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. 50c
46 days. Medium smooth, broad, dark green variety, leaves slightly crumpled, exceptionally long standing.

SQUASH—Summer Varieties.

All Squash should be planted when danger of frost is over and weather is warm, usually planted in hills 6-8 feet apart each way, leaving 3-5 seedlings per hill. The summer varieties require less space than the winter types. The summer varieties are used when immature, usually when very small and especially the White Bush Scallop. The bush varieties require less space in the garden and can be planted 4 ft. apart. Oz will plant 50 hills. The winter varieties require a fertile soil and an oz. will plant 30 hills.

Early Summer CrookneckPkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.45
52 days. Very popular variety, fruits 10 x 4 inches.

FLOWER SEED MIXTURES

The flower seed mixtures which we offer here are all of special value especially for those who wish to grow and observe many different flowers. The most pleasure to be gotten from these mixtures is to sow them in a seed flat or bed and then transplant the seedlings into nursery rows in the garden, from where they may be retransplanted after they reach some size and you can tell what they are; it will also be easier if the seeds are screened to different sizes, which will get the same species into the same group for planting and then too the smaller seeds require different care in the seed beds than the larger ones. Mixtures can also be used to advantage in scattering them over waste areas with assurance that some species in the mixture will establish itself and thus make the unsightly spot beautiful.

CUT FLOWER MIXTURE.

MIX-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; lb. \$4.00

A large assortment of annuals with long stems, especially suitable for cut flowers and effective as well in the flower border; we recommend them especially to be planted in rows, thinly in the garden using a few radish seeds mixed in to show the rows for early cultivation, thin plants out as they grow and begin to crowd.

ANNUAL CLIMBING VINES.

MIX-2. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; lb. \$5.00

Especially interesting and valuable for a long fence and with a proper seed bed made they can be sown in their permanent position. It will be best to plant part of the seed in April and the balance late in May, so as to be sure to have the tender ones growing too, especially if you are unable to tell the seeds apart.

ROCK GARDEN PERENNIAL BLEND.

MIX-3. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 55c

This is a real find for the Rock Garden grower; contains over 300 Rock Garden perennials, many of them rare and difficult to obtain; we recommend the seed being screened to get them into different lots, planting them thinly in rows in a flat and carefully pricking them out as the seedlings form their second pair of leaves. Keep seed flat covered with a pane of glass, being careful to ventilate as the seeds germinate, as many kinds may require a month to germinate.

ROCK GARDEN ANNUAL BLEND.

MIX-4. Pkt. 15c; oz. 85c.

Contains only low growing annuals suitable for the Rock garden; while they can be sown broadcast over a rocky waste and thus making an unsightly spot beautiful, they can also be grown the same as early started annuals and transplanted.

HARDY BORDER BLEND.

MIX-5. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. \$1.50

Contains over 100 distinct varieties suitable for plants for the perennial border. Sow the seeds much as for Rock Garden Blend growing the transplanted plants in a nursery row till they reach a size suitable for the permanent border.

HOUSE PLANT BLEND.

MIX-6. Pkt. 25c

Nearly 100 desirable species, many of them rare and hard to find, make up this blend and all suitable for house plants, a wonderful find for shut-ins and those wishing to grow pot plants; many kinds. Suggest the seed be screened and then the seeds planted in small pots with glass covers, much as recommended in the Rock Garden Blend.

GENERAL MIXED FLOWERS.

MIX-8. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.50

This contains a mixture of about every type flower and especially recommended for sowing broadcast over waste places, contains all of the common annuals, biennials and perennials.

Rock Plants

(Continued from page one)

No mention has been made so far of flats: I use them only if I have enough seed of one kind to sow an entire flat. If several seed lots are sown in one flat, even if all varieties of the same species, not all will germinate at the same time, and the slower ones will inevitably suffer from premature exposure to light and air.

After the pots have been sown and set away, they should be watched carefully for germination, which depending on the weather and on the kind and mood of the seed, may require anywhere from three or four days to as much as (in extreme cases) three years. Most rock plants like cold treatment, and I try to make most sowings in March or early in April, so that there will be several weeks of cool to cold weather before germination. A few things, such as Erodiums, Geraniums, and most plants of the daisy, mustard, and forget-me-not families, do not need, and perhaps dislike, cold treatment, and should not be sown till after freezing weather; all of these will germinate in a few days, if the weather is right.

I am perhaps unduly fussy about the care of young seedlings, yet the extra attention seems to pay well. The germinated pots are set in lath-covered frames, and for the first few days a burlap is thrown over the frame to protect the babies from direct rays of the sun. Shade-loving plants have this protection throughout the growing season on clear days. A hotbed sash is always at hand, and the frame is covered by that when there is danger of rain. All watering is done by "dunking" the pots, just as when they were first sown. By the end of the first season many species are ready to go into their permanent homes, without an intermediate transplanting if the seedpots have not become too crowded. Very slow-growing species often remain in the seed-pots for at least two years, until they seem ready to fend for themselves.

Early White Bush ScallopedPkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.35
50 days. The white Patty Pan or Cymling; skin creamy white, very good; use when real small.

SQUASH—Summer and Winter.

Acorn or Table QueenPkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.45
58 days. Also called Table Queen; very dark green skin, 6-7 in. long and 4 in. in diameter. Flesh orange and a very good squash for fall and early winter use. The fruits are just right for individual servings.

SQUASH—Winter Varieties.

Blue BananaPkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.90
105 days. Fruits 20 in. long by 5 in. diameter, slate-gray color, flesh yellowish, thick and fine grained, excellent quality.
Blue HubbardPkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$1.85
110 days. Fruits are large, round and pointed at both ends, hard blue gray shell and excellent winter keeper and of the very best quality.
Golden DeliciousPkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.10
102 days. Fruits 11 x 8 inches, top shaped, skin golden orange, flesh, orange and thick; best quality.
Green Warted HubbardPkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$1.85
110 days. Fruits 13 x 9 inches, pointed at each end, dark green shell, flesh orange and the very best of keepers.

TOMATOES—Red Fruited.

Tomatoes can be started in the hot-bed or indoors in shallow box, allowing 6-8 weeks to produce plants for setting out, which should be early in June, after danger from frost is passed. Transplant the seedlings when they are 2 inches high, spacing them 2 inches in flat or they can be potted into 3 inch pots. In the corn belt seed can be planted in cold frames or directly in the out-door seed bed, as early as April. Pkt. will produce 200 plants; oz. 2000. Maturity days given are field set plants to first ripe fruits; add 6-8 weeks from seed.

BeefsteakPkt. 10c; oz. 85c; lb. \$7.50
80 days. Known also as Crimson Cushion, the largest red fruited tomato, scarlet-red skin, sub-acid flavor, and a favorite with home gardeners.
Bonny BestPkt. 5c; oz. 60c; lb. \$5.20
66 days. Most popular second early sort for both home gardening or for market and canning; fruits scarlet, flattened globe shape, and a fine northern section variety.
Chalks Early JewellPkt. 10c; oz. 80c; lb. \$6.00
74 days. Fruits red, medium large, semi-globe shaped, similar to Bonny Best.
EarlanaPkt. 10c; oz. 80c; lb. \$7.50
82 days. Large robust plant, red fruits, large and solid, weighing 7-8 oz. Is very resistant to heat and thus popular in the corn belt.
Greater BaltimorePkt. 5c; oz. 50c; lb. \$5.50
76 days. Vigorous, heavy foliage, resistant to blight, fruit red, medium large, semi-globe shape, solid, the most widely used main crop tomato.
MarglobePkt. 5c; oz. 60c; lb. \$5.50
81 days. A favorite late main crop tomato; fruits deep flattened, weighing 6-7 oz. It is an old favorite for the home garden and for canning, yielding large crops.
New StonePkt. 5c; oz. 60c; lb. \$5.50
88 days. Large spreading plant, fruits pink, large flat with small seed cells. A favorite slicing sort for the home garden.
PritchardPkt. 10c; oz. 65c; lb. \$5.70
76 days. Scarlet Topper. Self topping, resistant to fusarium and nail head; fruits red with thick walls, semi-globe, Popular.
RutgersPkt. 5c; oz. 55c; lb. \$4.70
86 days. Plant large with thick stems; fruits red, globe shaped, excellent for canning, fruits ripen from the interior outwards.
Table TalkPkt. 5c; oz. 75c; lb. \$6.70
75 days. Large and globe shaped, 7-8 oz., bright scarlet and attractive; it is a very good variety for slicing, solid and good yielder.
OxheartPkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; lb. \$10.00
90 days. Fruit heart-shaped, thick flesh, meaty, pink color and with few seeds; favorite for table use.

TOMATOES—Yellow, Orange.

JubileePkt. 10c; oz. 90c; lb. \$8.00
90 days. Deep orange flesh, thick and mild non-acid flavor. It is a very excellent variety.
Golden OxheartPkt. 10c; oz. 90c; lb. \$12.00
88 days. Fruits egg-shaped, orange in color, thick flesh and of the very best quality. This is high in vitamin C.

TOMATOES—Small Fruited.

Yellow PlumPkt. 10c; oz. 75c; lb. \$6.50
70 days. Plants dwarf but with an enormous amount of fruits about 1½ inches through; used in preserves.

TURNIPS.

Turnips are very easily grown, especially when most of their growth is made in the cool part of the fall, frost even improving their flavor. Sow the Milan and foliage types in the spring as soon as the soil is in shape in rows 12-15 inches apart, thinning seedlings to 3-6 inches apart and make succession planting every two weeks. For the fall and winter crop, sow in rows or broadcast, 3 months before your first hard frost. The foliage type, mainly Sever Tops, makes excellent turnip greens and is widely used. Pkt. will plant about 50 ft., oz. 250 ft.

Purple Top Strap LeafPkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. 80c
46 days. White flesh, tops medium small, upright, roots flat with purple top and white below; most popular flat purple top turnip.
Purple Top White GlobePkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. 80c
57 days. This is the most popular turnip and probably planted 90% of the time. Flesh white, tops dark green; roots globe-shaped purple at top and white below. The best fall and winter variety.
Seven TopPkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c
Hardy variety grown especially for its tops, for greens. Grown mainly in the South, roots not usable.

WATERMELON.

Watermelons should be planted after frost is over, a little later than corn planting time. Plant 6-8 seeds per hill and the hills 6-8 ft. apart each way if you wish to cultivate them both ways, or they can be planted in 8 ft. rows making the hills a little closer. Cover seeds ½ inch and after the seedlings are well started thin to 2-3 per hill. Rich, rather sandy soil is the ideal Watermelon patch. Pkt. will plant 6 hills; oz. 30 hills; 2 lbs. per acre. First figure in size is length, 2nd distance through.

Cole's EarlyPkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.35
80 days. Also called Harris Early. 10 inches long by 8½ through, flesh red, seeds black and a top rate home garden variety, especially for North.
Dixie QueenPkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.25
85 days. 15 by 12½ inches, skin light green alternately striped with dark green, thin rind, tough, flesh dark pink with a few white seeds; good shipper.
Early KansasPkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.25
85 days. Also called Russian Red, Kansas Queen. 15 by 13 inches, dark green with alternate stripes of lighter shade, flesh red with brown seeds. A favorite in the South. Fruits average 30-35 lbs. each.
Georgia RattlesnakePkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.35
92 days. 21 x 9 inches, light green with dark stripes, flesh pink, seed white. A favorite market melon for southern growing; fine shipper.
Ice BoxPkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.25
78 days. Nearly round fruits 6 inches through, dark skin with faint stripings with very thin rind and they ripen very quickly. Flesh is especially sweet, seeds black. They are especially valuable in the small garden and for use where they can be placed in the refrigerator similar to Muskmelons. Try them, they are all right.
Irish GrayPkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.45
90 days. 22 x 11 inches, skin tough, light gray-green, flesh dark pink, seeds white. A favorite for southern growing.
Imp. Kleckley SweetPkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.45
88 days. Also known as Wondermelon. 24 by 12 inches, weighing as much as 40 lbs. Skin attractive bluish green, flesh dark red, seeds white with some brown. It is tops for the home garden as well as for the market.
Klondyke No. 7 B.S.Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.60
90 days. 14 by 10 inches, dark skin, flesh thick, blood red, seeds small and black. A resistant strain.
Peerless or Ice CreamPkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.45
85 days. A very early medium sized melon, short oblong form. Rind light green, thin, mottled and finely veined with darker shade, flesh bright scarlet and very sweet; seeds white. One of the best varieties for the North.
Stone MountainPkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.45
88 days. 17 by 14 inches, dark green skin, flesh bright crimson, seeds white tipped with black. Very prolific and one of the best shipping varieties.
Tom WatsonPkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.45
92 days. 22 by 12 inches, rind is dark green, tough, seed brown with some mottling; grows to a very large size; flesh red and of good quality and is one of the very best shipping varieties.
FordhookPkt. 10c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.10
95 days. Orange flesh, large oval fruits weighing 4-5 lbs. each; flesh is thick and sweet; excellent home garden variety.

Where Oz. prices are 50c or more, ½ oz. at same rate; where \$1.00 or more ¼ and ½ oz. at same rate.

SWEET CORN.

Sweet Corn for green ears can be planted as soon as the soil is warm and frost danger is passed and succession plantings can follow every week for 10 days for a month at least. Plant in hills about 3 ft. apart. 4-5 seed per hill; 3 good plants per hill is about right; or they can be drilled in rows, with one stalk every foot. Three or four varieties with different maturing dates can be planted at the same time for a succession of green ears. Try to plant in blocks of 4-5 rows, rather than in one long row so as to better the pollination and thus have well filled ears. Pkt. will plant 200 hills; 8-10 lbs. per acre.

Black MexicanPkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
86 days. Ears 7-8 in. long, 8 rows of pearly white kernels in the milk stage which turn to purplish black when ripe; it is one of the sweetest and remains sweet and tender for a long time; stalks 6 ft. high.
Country GentlemanPkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
92 days. Known also as Shoe Pig; a productive mid-season sweet corn and of very high quality; ears 7-8 in. long, filled with irregularly
Early EvergreenPkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00

85 days. An early white sweet corn similar to Stowell Evergreen but 2 weeks earlier; excellent quality, and should be especially planted for canning in sections where the season is short. Ears 7½ in. long, 14-20 rows; stalk 7 ft. tall.

Golden Bantam 8-rowedPkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
80 days. The most popular Sweet Corn, plants 5-7 ft. tall, ears 5½-6½ inches long, 8 rows, golden kernels of the very best quality. Our opinion is that it is a better Sweet Corn than any of the hybrids.

Golden SunshinePkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
74 days. This is an especially good variety for sections with short summers and rather cool weather; ears 7 in. long, 10-12 rows, stalks 5 ft. tall. Usually two ears per stalk; a fine home or market garden variety.

Howling MobPkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
85 days. A vigorous and productive early midseason sweet corn; stalks 5-6 ft. tall, ears 7-9 in. long, closely set with 12-18 rows of white kernels in straight rows, giving it an attractive appearance. Fine quality.

Stowell's EvergreenPkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
95 days. The most popular late white Sweet Corn, both for canning and for the home garden; ears 7½-8 inches long, 16-20 rows of deep, meaty kernels of the very best quality; 7-8 ft. tall; used very much for canning.

Adams EarlyPkt. 25c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.80
75 days. White dent roasting corn, used mainly south of the Ohio River and throughout the South. Hardy, ears 7-8 in. long, 12-14 rows, stalk 6½ ft. tall.

Trucker's FavoritePkt. 25c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.85
75 days. Not a sugar corn but a white roasting ear type, very much planted in the South. Ears 9-10 in. long, seed white and dented, stalk 7-8 ft. tall.

Hickory KingPkt. 25c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.80
100 days. This is strictly a southern roasting ear corn, late large yielder, ears very large but 8-rowed. It is very extensively planted in the South.

HYBRID SWEET CORN.

The hybrid corns have a great many claims and are very popular all over the country; they seem to be more uniform, ripen more evenly and yield good. We believe, though, that the regular varieties in most cases would be equally as good if as much attention was paid to their selection and growing.

Golden Cross BantamPkt. 25c; lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.30
85 days. Most widely used of the hybrids, for canning, market, freezing or home garden. Ears 7½-8½ in. long, 10-14 rows, stalk 6-7 ft. tall. Extra good quality.

Hybrid Stowell EvergreenPkt. 25c; lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.50
90 days. Strong growing, white variety and a favorite for main crop canning, home or market, also freezing. Ears 7½-8½ in. long, 14-18 rows, stalk 8-10 ft.

Hybrid Country GentlemanPkt. 25c; lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.50
99 days. One of the best late white varieties for canning, especially where a fine kernel is wanted. Ears 8 in. long, 14-16 rows, stalk 7-9 ft. tall.

POP CORN.

All Pop Corn can be planted closer than the regular corns, both in the row and between the rows. About 1/3 less seed is also required, due to their size. Children like to grow Pop Corn and where a small patch is planted in the garden, use a rather square plot, rather than planting in a long single row, so that pollination will be better and perfect ears thus formed.

Japanese HullelessPkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
105 days. A very popular white rice variety, popping a pure white corn. Ears 2½-4½ in. long, well filled with deep narrow kernels, stalks 6-7 ft. tall.

South American or TNTPkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
120 days. The large yellow kernel Pop Corn, popping creamy-white. A popular yellow variety. Ears 6-9 in. long, stalks 6-7 ft. tall.

GARDEN PEAS.

There is one important point in growing peas and that is they should be planted as early in the spring as possible. The wrinkled varieties are usually grown, but for the very earliest planting when danger of freezing may be had, the smooth seed varieties will stand better, where the wrinkled sorts will rot in the ground. The packets offered hold about a half pound.

Early AlaskaPkt. 25c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.90
55 days. The most popular earliest smooth seeded pea, of special value where summers are short. It is excellent for canning or for the early market. Grows 2½ ft. tall, and ripens very evenly. Pods 2¾ in. long, medium light green.

Little MarvelPkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.10
63 days. The outstanding early dwarf pea; grows 1½ ft. tall, pods 3 in. long with 7-8 peas; is the most popular for home, market and for freezing; being the most important winter and spring shipping pea in the South.

Improved GradusPkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.20
68 days. A tender sweet variety with large pods, 4 in. long filled with 8-10 peas, grows 3 ft. tall.

Alderman or TelephonePkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.20
74 days. This is the best variety of the tall growing peas or pole peas. Vine grows 4½-6 ft. requiring support; pods 4½-5 in. filled with 8-10 extra large peas, very productive and over a long season. We would especially recommend this variety where a small space only can be had for peas.

Dwarf Gray Sugar or Edible PodPkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.25
65 days. Pods are cooked like snap beans, when young, being stringless, brittle and succulent; if passed this stage, they can be shelled same as the regular peas. This variety is the earliest and most popular. Pods 2½-3 in., plant grows 2-2½ ft., very prolific.

Dwarf TelephonePkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.20
76 days. Also called Daisy. Plant grows 2 ft. tall, pods 4½ in. long, medium light green. A stocky grower.

Laxton ProgressPkt. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
62 days. Also called Laxtonian and Hundredfold. Has the largest pods, 4½ in. long filled with 7-9 large dark green peas; vine grows 1½ ft. tall. This is a very high quality variety and fine for home or market as well as freezing.

Premium or Little GemPkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
64 days. Grows 22 in. tall, pods 2¾ in. long containing 6-7 peas of best quality. This has long been a popular variety for the home garden, it being early and of high quality and dwarf growing.

Thomas LaxtonPkt. 25c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00
65 days. Always a heavy cropper and out yielding many varieties; grows 2½ ft. tall, pods 3 in. long filled with 6-8 large tender peas of the best quality. A very popular variety.

HERB SEEDS

Before the season is over we should have at least 10 more Herbs to offer, but due to so much uncertainty in delivery to us, we are listing only those we are sure of at this time.
Prices prepaid. ½ Oz at Oz. rate; ¼ lb. 20% less than Oz. rate).

BASIL, SWEET.Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c
(Ocimum basilicum). An easily grown tender annual, 1-ft. tall. Leaves are delightfully clove-scented and may be used either fresh or dried for seasoning soups, salads, cottage cheese, chopped meats and sausages. Space plants 6-10 inches apart, thrive in a warm light soil. Cut in bundles to dry. Plants can be potted up for winter growth indoors.

BORAGE (BUR-ahj).Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c
(Borago officinalis). Attractive plant, 18-in. tall, with pretty sky-blue flowers in clusters, which are attractive to bees. The upper leaves and flowers are used in salads and the lower leaves are cooked and used like spinach. The fresh foliage has a cucumber flavor and adds a cooling touch to salads. Space plants 2-3 feet apart.

CARDUON.Pkt. 15c; oz. 90c
(Cynara cardunculus). Grown for its branched stalks and thick main root; sow seeds early where plants are to grow, in hills 18-24 inches apart or drill in rows 3-ft. apart, thinning plants to 18-in. apart. Water in dry periods to keep leaves tender. In fall treat like Celery, and late in fall they are thus ready to eat like Celery or Endive. We offer smooth Spanish.

CHIVES.Pkt. 15c; oz. 90c
(Allium schoenoprasum). Perennial developing a thick grass-like tuft and valued for their mild onion-like flavor used in flavoring salads, soups, etc. The oftener the leaves are cut the stronger the plant will grow. Sow in drills, early, in rows 2-3 feet apart.

LAVENDER, TRUE.Pkt. 25c; 3 pkts. for 55c
(Lavandula spica). It is not real hardy in N. and must be protected by mulch of straw. They develop best fragrance when planted in a dry, light, limy, friable soil and in full sun, the soil must not be too rich. Grows for ornament in the flower garden as well as for its leaves which are dried and gives off the sweet scent for which they are most valued.

MARJORAM, SWEET.Pkt. 15c; oz. 80c
Perennial best grown as an annual. The leaves are used green in summer and dried for winter. The green leaves are excellent in salads; the dried leaves are used in seasoning meats, poultry and cheeses. Seed is small and best started in seed pan and transplanted out, 12-15 inches apart. For drying gather just before they start flowering.

ROSEMARY.Pkt. 25c; oz. \$1.60
(Rosmarinus officinalis). A hardy shrubby plant grown chiefly for its aromatic leaves used in seasoning. Also an oil used in medicines. Grows 6-ft. tall and lasts for years with a little winter protection. Prefer dry, well drained soils.

SAGE.Pkt. 15c; oz. 80c; 4 oz. \$2.00
(Salvia officinalis). Hardy perennial easily grown. The leaves are used either green or dried for seasoning meats, sausage, stuffings, and cheeses. Space 2½-3 feet apart. The dried ground leaves are very popular.

SUMMER SAVORY.Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c
(Satureja hortensis). Hardy annual very useful culinary herb, the aromatic leaves being used, either green or dried, for flavoring salads, sauces, stuffings, soups and stews. Start seed in pans on account of their small size, transplanting them out when ready, space 15-in. apart; thrive in good garden soil in full sun. It also is famous for its flavor with green beans, if you are a green bean eater by all means try Summer Savory.

THYME.Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.60
(Thymus vulgaris). Hardy perennial, growing to 8-in. tall with lavender flowers, grown both for ornament in border or rock garden and for its flavor. The fresh tops are used in garnishing and the leaves, either dried or fresh, chopped and used in a wide variety of cooked foods. Easily grown in ordinary garden soil, spacing them 10-12-in. apart.

WORMWOOD.Pkt. 15c; oz. 60c
(Artemisia absinthium). The source of absinth. It is used as a flavoring and liqueurs. It is perennial, and an ornamental in the border, thriving in average soil.

TOMATOES—Pink Fruited.

PonderosaPkt. 10c; oz. 90c; lb. \$9.00

● Pansies

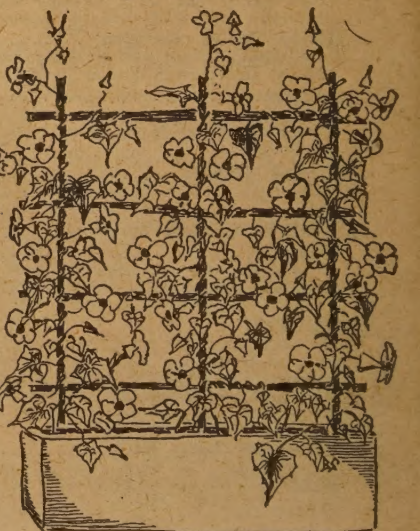
(Continued from Page 1)

paints of the so-called hiemalis or wintering pansies and these artists could lavishly go on with clear yellow and blue; and also with white and violet. There exists at present no really winterflowering red pansy, as will be found in the other classes but yellow and blue shadings seem to suffice



for beautiful spring effects. To mention an example, the axis of a long carpet of the main artery of a big show was laid out with a dark blue stripe in the middle and adjacent to light blue and this bordered by yellow. In this case the two blues together were beautiful. The writer once saw gayful outlay in a famous park showing a circular yellow and white beds of different sizes dispersed at random on a blue pansy underground; the whole giving the impression of spring merri-ment.

Of next importance ranks the Swiss Giants or Roggli type named after the famous pansy grower who originated the first and foremost varieties of the case-at Hilter fingen, Switzerland. The brilliant colors seem to reflect all the brightness in vegetation of the higher mountain regions. These pansies excell the others by their enormous size of blossoms and a wide range of colors with or without the blotches, makes them excessively attractive. Fine displays may also be obtained with



the Dwarf Swiss Giants, although they do not bloom in such a profusion as do the Winter Flowering Pansies.

In France the Trimardeau and Parisian strains have a dominant note of yellow and violet in all sizes and types and the warm red shadings as in Madam Perret, are very popular.

England favors semi-tones or pastel shades as in the orchid-flowering types with the soft tints of light violet, bronze, yellow and whites standing out in front. By the way, it should be mentioned here that the Lord Beaconsfield coloring, that is rich dark velvety blue on the lower petals and silvery blue on the upper ones, is listed in European catalogs now in three types including the Juniper of the Winter Flowering strain and a fourth surely to follow in the Swiss Giants.

(Continued in Next Issue)

The 2, 4-D compounds either kill or retard the growth and flowering of most broad-leaved plants other than grasses.

PIONEER SEED COMPANY Dimondale, Mich.
U. S. A.

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